





# Reasons for derelict Heseltine house

[illegible]

At that time, he was that the city would carry road scheme "within the seven years".

**Road scheme**—within the seven years.

Mr Thomas's letter, in which the city had already acquired property in the On that basis, he had expected that by the mid-1970s the city would be in a hand that the city would acquire the properties.

On April 9, 1975, a from the city notified him the road scheme would carry out within 10 years that date, and no improve grant could be approved.

"After this time my left Swansea. There was purpose in retaining the o this was a price I was were therefore put up for bid the blight created by road scheme made them possible to sell."

He said the local author had refused consistently providing improvement, and refused to buy the pro.

"In the circumstances is nothing I could advise mother to do other than leave the properties as was."

"I greatly regret this ation, which in no concei way can be held to be responsibility."

**Correction**

Sir John King, the next cha of British Airways, is, chair nor deputy chairman, of Sa

is called of


escaper, Brian Rose, wriggled through the roof prison van and made a for freedom into a ground station while taken back to Brixton on Thursday.

Mr Rose, aged 23, a half faces a murder charge on been murdered in at several times since appearing at Clerks Magistrates' Court on A 10.


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# dings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars: FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded  
(Symbols are on advancing edge)



## Tomorrow



**Sun. rises:**  
6.58 am.

**Mean sets:**  
11.54 pm.

**Lighting up:** 7.15 pm to 6.28 am.

**High water:** London Bridge, 5.9 am.  
7.5m: 5.23 pm. 7.6m. Avonmouth, 10.42 am; 13.5m: 11.7 am.  
13.2m. Dover, 1.19 am, 6.5m: 12.20 pm. 6.5m. Hull, 3.23 am.  
6.8m. 9.54 pm. 7.4m. Liverpool, 12.22 am. 9.9m: 2.46 pm. 9.5m.

**SW, veering W, fresh to strong;**  
max. temp. 14°C (57°F).

**Moray:** Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rale clearing, sunny intervals, showers; wind S.

**Sun. sets:**  
6.45 pm.

**Moon rises:**  
9.25 pm.

Central S, E, central N and NE

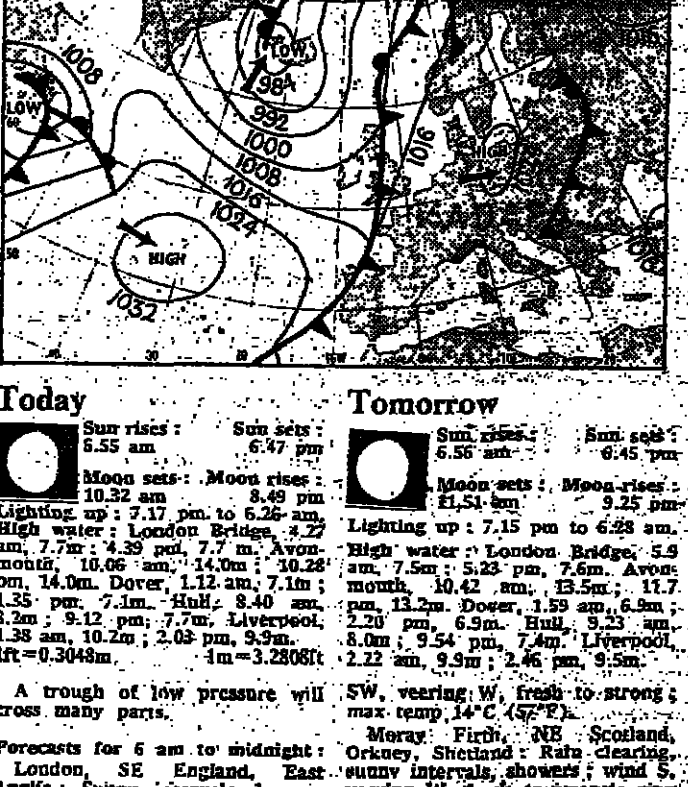
transport conference in London. Important energy savings are also being made by the new generation of light-weight underground trains.

### Super strike goes on

Union leaders of journalists who have been on strike for a fortnight at London weekly newspaper yesterday opposed new £30 cut from employees in the dispute over a London weighting allowance.

### But price flights

British Airways is seeking to cut the price of flights to cut the impact of flights to the Irish Republic from next month. On certain selected routes return excursion fares would be reduced by up to £33.



rain, cloudy, rain in afternoon.  
 Central S. E. central N and NE  
 England, W. Midlands, Channel  
 Islands: Rain spreading from W.  
 clearing later; wind S, veering  
 moderate to fresh; max temp  
 6°C (51°F).  
 S.W. England, Wales, Lake  
 District, Borders, Edinburgh,  
 Dundee, Aberdeen: Rain clearing,  
 sun, intervals and scattered  
 showers; wind S, veering W,  
 moderate to fresh; max temp 16°C  
 (61°F).  
 Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland,  
 Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll,  
 Ireland: Sun, intervals and  
 showers, occasionally heavy; wind  
 variable, S, moderate to strong;  
 max temp 17°C (63°F).  
 Outlook for tomorrow and Mon-  
 day: Sun, intervals in all areas,  
 with showers, especially in A.T.  
 first.  
 Sea passenger: S North Sea.  
 Strait of Dover: Wind S, 8  
 moderate, becoming strong;  
 sea—slight, becoming  
 moderate.  
 English Channel: Wind S, fresh  
 or strong, veering W, moderate;  
 sea—rough, becoming moderate.  
 Irish Sea: Wind S, strong;  
 Strait of St. George's Channel, Irish Sea:  
 Wind SW, moderate, occasionally  
 fresh; sea slight or moderate.

## Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to  
 7 pm: 21°C (70°F); min 7 pm to  
 7 pm: 15°C (59°F).  
 WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY

	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Temp	Wind	Cloud	Temp	Wind	Cloud
London	21	15	7	15	15	7	15	15	7
Edinburgh	18	12	7	12	12	7	12	12	7
Glasgow	17	11	7	11	11	7	11	11	7
Belfast	16	10	7	10	10	7	10	10	7
Cardiff	15	9	7	9	9	7	9	9	7
Manchester	14	8	7	8	8	7	8	8	7
Sheffield	13	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Leeds	12	6	7	6	6	7	6	6	7
Nottingham	11	5	7	5	5	7	5	5	7
Birmingham	10	4	7	4	4	7	4	4	7
Coventry	9	3	7	3	3	7	3	3	7
Warwick	8	2	7	2	2	7	2	2	7
Gloucester	7	1	7	1	1	7	1	1	7
Bristol	6	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7
Exeter	5	-1	7	-1	-1	7	-1	-1	7
Plymouth	4	-2	7	-2	-2	7	-2	-2	7
Truro	3	-3	7	-3	-3	7	-3	-3	7
St. Ives	2	-4	7	-4	-4	7	-4	-4	7
Penzance	1	-5	7	-5	-5	7	-5	-5	7
Land's End	0	-6	7	-6	-6	7	-6	-6	7
Wexford	-1	-7	7	-7	-7	7	-7	-7	7
Waterford	-2	-8	7	-8	-8	7	-8	-8	7
Cork	-3	-9	7	-9	-9	7	-9	-9	7
Limerick	-4	-10	7	-10	-10	7	-10	-10	7
Galway	-5	-11	7	-11	-11	7	-11	-11	7
Sligo	-6	-12	7	-12	-12	7	-12	-12	7
Derry	-7	-13	7	-13	-13	7	-13	-13	7
Coleraine	-8	-14	7	-14	-14	7	-14	-14	7
Belfast	-9	-15	7	-15	-15	7	-15	-15	7
London	21	15	7	15	15	7	15	15	7
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Leeds	12	6	7	6	6	7	6	6	7
Nottingham	11	5	7	5	5	7	5	5	7
Birmingham	10	4	7	4	4	7	4	4	7
Coventry	9	3	7	3	3	7	3	3	7
Warwick	8	2	7	2	2	7	2	2	7
Gloucester	7	1	7	1	1	7	1	1	7
Bristol	6	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7
Exeter	5	-1	7	-1	-1	7	-1	-1	7

San Francisco  
Golden Gate Bridge

7 a.m. 11°C (52°F); NW  
7 pm, 62 per cent. Rain, 24  
6.7 hrs. Rec. mean sea level  
1019.5 millibars, falling.  
1,000 millibars—29.53 in.

**At the resorts**  
24 hours to 6 pm September

S. Coast:	gale	rain	h's	max temp	min temp
Scarborough	0.0	0.0	19	66°	50°
Redding	0.0	0.0	18	64°	50°
Georgetown	0.0	0.0	17	63°	50°
Clifton	0.0	0.0	16	61°	50°
San Jose	0.0	0.0	15	60°	50°
San Francisco	0.0	0.0	14	59°	50°

Com...

[illegible]



HOME NEWS

# Mr Powell says Foreign Office conspiring to break the union of Britain and N Ireland

Christopher Thomas

Mr Powell, Official MP for Down South, said the Foreign Office last week was conspiring to break the union of Britain and Northern Ireland.

Mr Powell said the Foreign Office was "conspiring to break the union of Britain and Northern Ireland" by "trying to get the British people to believe that the British Government is not serious about the union of Britain and Northern Ireland."

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Judges speak out: Talking Law, a new series on BBC Radio Four, starts tomorrow, and the judges' taking part in the programme got together yesterday. Standing, from left, are Mr Justice Drake, Lord Justice Paine, Lord Justice Shaw, Mr Justice Paine, and Mr Justice Kerr. Seated are Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, and Lord Justice Lawton. In the first programme, on sentencing, Lord Justice Lawton, asked whether he thought he had ever given a wrong sentence, replied: "It is very conceited of me to say so, but the answer is no."

WEST EUROPE

# Confident Chancellor outlines timetable of next Government

From Patricia Clough

With supreme confidence based on the virtual certainty of winning the elections, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, today outlined the initial timetable and aims of his next Government.

His main concern about the October 5 poll was that the Social Democrats may not achieve their secondary aim of becoming the largest party in the Bundestag.

The party, he told a press conference, must win another half million votes to overtake the opposition Christian Democrats and Christian Social parties in Parliament.

He was concerned that one in five voters still appear undecided and that the turnout may not be good. He suspected that voters may have become lethargic because two thirds of them expect the Social Democrats-Free Democrat coalition to win anyway.

The Chancellor laid great emphasis on continuity and *Verlässlichkeit*—something between reliability and predictability—in his next Government.

He intended to continue his "far-sighted, balanced and heretofore peace policy" of détente coupled with loyalty to the Atlantic alliance. He said he would visit Washington on November 19.

He also hoped to have his third postponed meeting with Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, possibly before the end of the year, but only at a time when they would not be influenced by the pressure of world events.

The main problems to be tackled were measures to save energy, the European Community's agricultural policy, the participation of workers on the boards of iron and mining industries and the development of broadcasting.

The Chancellor said he and the Social Democrats wanted broadcasting to remain in the hands of public corporations—the Christian Democrats, Christian Socialists and to a degree the Free Democrats want to introduce commercial broadcasting.

Government sources say that one of the Chancellor's first tasks will be to introduce government spending cuts in the forthcoming budget. Herr Schmidt did not mention this at the press conference, no doubt so as not to provide fuel for Herr Franz Josef Strauss's claim that the Government has been recklessly running up vast debts.

Herr Schmidt said negotiations with the Free Democrats on the future cabinet and government programme would begin the week after the elections and would not be easy. The two parties had different views on energy-saving measures, agricultural policy, worker participation and media policy.

Herr Schmidt said there would be few changes in his Cabinet.

brief

# can site to reserved

Mr. John Carson, the Lord Mayor of Belfast, appealed yesterday for the Government to "take down the security 'ring of steel' that protects his city centre from terrorist bombers."

He said that many were supporting a move to dismantle the gates, and several senior police and army officers agreed with them.

Mr. Carson has been told by Mr. Michael A. McGee, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office, that the time is not yet right.

Mr. Carson said: "I believe the removal of the gates would have the effect of bringing a new normality back to Belfast. Some people are worried about renewed bombings, but the violence has declined in recent months. I believe it is time for another gesture of faith."

The Lord Mayor, who was a Member of Parliament until he stood down at the last general election, suggested that the removal of the security gates should be coupled with an increase in patrols by police and troops and spot checks.

"I believe the community desperately wants a return of normality. People on both sides of the community are trying to live a normal life. They are tired of the bombers and the destruction and are increasingly rejecting the terrorists."

"Life is gradually returning to the city centre, cinema and theatre are thriving again, the Grand Opera House is back in business."

"A number of visitors to the city in the past few weeks have told me everything seemed normal until they saw the barriers at the centre."

# Belfast starts drive to remove bomb gates

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# Sterilization for some women is no longer truly voluntary, doctor says

By Annabel Ferriman

Health Services Correspondent

Some women are being forced to be sterilized as a condition of being allowed an abortion, a consultant obstetrician and gynaecologist said yesterday in London.

Mrs. Wendy Savage, a consultant at the London Hospital, Mile End, said that such sterilizations were not truly voluntary and were often bitterly regretted afterwards.

Further, the death rate for women being sterilized as well as having abortions, was six times higher than for those who were having only an abortion.

Mrs. Savage, who was speaking at a symposium on family planning and freedom at the Royal College of Physicians said that some women had come to her at the London Hospital asking for sterilization after they had been told that it would be possible, but an attempt to do so failed.

Mrs. Savage said: "These two cases demonstrate clearly the authoritarian attitude of some doctors and what is worse, the misleading information given to the two women."

One West Indian woman had been sterilized at the age of 19 as a condition of being granted a third abortion. The operation was irreversible because both her fallopian tubes had been removed, though she had understood that they would only be tied, a less drastic form of sterilization.

Another patient had been sterilized at the age of 21 after the birth of her first child because her doctor felt that she was of too low intelligence to cope with another. On remarrying, she asked for the operation to be reversed because she had been told that it would be possible, but an attempt to do so failed.

Mrs. Savage said: "These two cases demonstrate clearly the authoritarian attitude of some doctors and what is worse, the misleading information given to the two women."

# French presidential runner shows nice sense of timing

From Ian Murray

Paris, Sept. 26

M. Michel Debré is giving up his seat as a member of the European Parliament.

In doing so he is honouring a pledge made by all 81 Gaullist candidates in last year's European elections to make way after a year in office so that everyone on the list would have a chance to sit in the Parliament. He is also leaving himself more time to campaign as a candidate for the French Presidency.

So far only four of the 15 other Gaullists elected to the European Parliament have kept their promise to stand down, although another four are to do so next month. M. Jacques Chirac, the party leader, is among those who resigned his seat in July. Unlike M. Debré, M. Chirac has yet to announce his candidature for the Presidency.

M. Debré's decision to resign was, he explained today, taken to overcome the hesitations of others in the European group about resigning.

M. Debré has once again succeeded in stealing the limelight by timing his resignation, to coincide with the argument in the party. By the simple device of doing what he promised to do—but doing so at the right moment—he has focused attention on himself, making it more difficult for M. Chirac to stand against him in the elections.

M. Gerard Israel, who took M. Chirac's seat in Europe, said today that real political courage was necessary to explain to the electors that the idea of giving all 81 candidates a chance to sit in the Parliament was "entirely inapplicable." It was wrong to hold the Parliament in so much contempt by pretending that the French members could be changed without harm being done.

on convict

Mr. John Carson, the Lord Mayor of Belfast, appealed yesterday for the Government to "take down the security 'ring of steel' that protects his city centre from terrorist bombers."

Former soldier to face charges on hand-murders

A former soldier in the Ulster Defence Regiment is today charged with murdering three members of an Irish band more than five years ago.

The Miami Show Band, one of Ireland's leading groups, was ambushed near Newry while driving home after a concert in the North in July 1975.

Two former members of the Ulster Defence Regiment were later convicted of the murders and sentenced to 35 years' imprisonment. They were also found guilty of being members of the outlawed "loyalist" terror group, the Ulster Volunteer Force.

The man who is due to appear in court today was arrested early yesterday near Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.

Police discover arms cache after man is shot

Police discovered an arms cache yesterday at a house in Bensstead, Surrey, after a man was found shot dead.

Mr. Ronald Street, aged 44, died from a shot to the head after armed police went to his home in Kingscroft Road, Bensstead.

Mr. Street shouted from an upstairs bedroom window that he would be down in a minute. But, as his wife opened the front door, there was a shot.

The police found home-made grenades and rifles, automatic pistols, six hand-guns, a shotgun with shortened barrels, plastic explosives, gunpowder, and 1,200 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. Street, a former infantry private, left the Army 15 years ago.

Naturalist plans televised killing of cats and foxes

Mr. Graham Dangerfield, the naturalist, plans to have animals destroyed in front of television cameras at his wild life breeding centre near Herpenden, Hertfordshire.

The televised killings would show the stupidity of the Dangerous Wild Animals Act, 1976, he said yesterday. "This crazy piece of bureaucratic lunacy is driving us into a corner. It is being drawn up by people who know nothing about animals."

Mr. Dangerfield said a veterinary surgeon had agreed to put down 20 foxes and wild cats, and a television company had agreed to film it.

Some animals at the centre are listed as dangerous under the Act, forcing Mr. Dangerfield to take out an annual licence costing £100 and £250,000 insurance.

The Act exempts zoos, circuses, and pet-shops.

# Paris machine gun attacks on Jewish targets

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Sept. 26

The leaders of the Jewish community in France have been advised to take all necessary precautions to protect people and property after four machine gun attacks early this morning on Jewish targets in Paris.

Two men in a small red car and armed with a machine gun attacked a day nursery, a synagogue, the monument to the unknown Jew deported by the Nazis and a Jewish school, in the course of two hours just before sunrise.

Nobody was hurt since the gunmen clearly aimed high against the buildings to try to ensure the bullets did not find a human target. Nevertheless, the attacks have alarmed the Jewish community.

Since the beginning of June there have been more than 30 bombings or shootings attributed to extreme right-wing militants in France, many of them against Jewish targets. Since the bombing of Bolshana railway station in July, those neo-Nazi groups have appeared to step up their activity.

Today M. Jacques Chirac, the Mayor of Paris, visited the school to see for himself the 10 bullet marks on the wall.

# Trial opens of woman in Nato spy case

Düsseldorf, Sept. 26—The trial opened here today of Ingrid Garbe, a West German translator, allegedly involved in the most serious discovered case of Nato leaks to east European espionage services.

Fraulein Garbe was a civil servant in the West German Foreign Ministry when she was seconded to the policy adviser to Bonn's Nato delegation in Brussels in 1976. There she was able to have access to highly sensitive documents, though apparently not the top-secret "cosmic" files.

She was alleged to have fallen victim to an East German agent running a flower shop under the name of Christoph Willer.

# Swiss court jails terrorist for bank raid killing

Winterthur, Sept. 26—A Swiss court today sentenced a West German terrorist, to life imprisonment on charges of murder after a bank raid in Zurich city centre last November.

Rolf Clemens Wagner, aged 36, who is wanted in West Germany for questioning about kidnapping and murder in 1977 of Dr. Hans-Martin Schleyer, admitted taking part in the robbery of 550,000 Swiss francs (about £137,000).

He denied shooting a woman passerby.

Three members of the gang are still free. Witnesses said Herr Wagner had admitted membership of the Red Army Faction, also known as the Baader-Meinhof group.—Reuter.

# Community fund sought for rural development

By David Wood

European Political Editor

As European Community institutions prepare for a bitter struggle over agricultural spending in the 1981 budget, Mr. James Scott-Hopkins, leader of the European Democratic group demanded yesterday the creation of a rural development fund as a matter of urgency. He said it should be charged with the task of co-ordinating the present haphazard financial assistance to European rural areas.

Speaking at Crickhowell, Powys, he said its main tasks would be to speed up the modernizing of the structure of European agriculture, by amalgamating uncommercial units and improving marginal lands; encourage investment in land, factories, workshops and developing craft skills; encourage greater investment in forestry; and "above all else ensure that the right balance is struck between immediate economic benefits and longer term environmental interests."

# The disfigurement of Britain 5: A monstrous village eyesore or a question mark?

# Changing times challenge the importance of an established view



The controversial block of flats at Hutton-le-Hole, North Yorkshire, confronting long-established neighbours.

The fifth part in an occasional series describing planners' mistakes in promoting destructive and unpopular redevelopment and failing to guard against unwelcome change and intrusion.

By John Young

The village of Hutton-le-Hole sprawls handsomely, if a little self-consciously, across a steep green hillside on the edge of the North Yorkshire moors. It is a pleasant and peaceful place, which attracts tourists in their hundreds, even if some of them seem a little unsure what they are supposed to do when they get there.

Recently, however, its inhabitants have had more than tourists to disturb their tranquillity. Local anger has been directed at a modern building containing holiday flats which has been erected in the very centre of the village and which, while it may have been intended to harmonize with its traditional stone neighbours, decidedly fails to do so.

Members of the local branch of the Council for the Protection of Rural England describe it as a monstrosity. Mr. Derek Statham, the North York Moors National Park officer, is naturally more circumspect. "I would not describe it as an eyesore but as a question mark," he says. "Should you fossilize old villages or should you permit the addition of twentieth-century designs?"

Parochial though the particular case of Hutton-le-Hole may seem, it exemplifies a broader controversy. Villages, at any rate those that have so far defied development, are much more vulnerable than cities or historic towns. From all over the country The Times regularly receives letters protesting about a proposed intrusion which the writers maintain will at a stroke destroy the harmony that has evolved over generations.

The conservationist argument is not always easy to sustain at a time of wide concern about the deteriorating state of the rural economy. When shops, schools and services of all kinds are being forced to close, and villagers obliged to move away from home in search of employment, that is no time, it may be said, to be worrying about the view of the church from the village green.

As a national park officer, Mr. Statham has more than just buildings to worry about. His chief concern at present is the continuing loss of moorland to agriculture.

The total area of moorland has declined by a quarter since 1950, he says, and is continuing to do so at about 1 per cent a year. Farmers are under constant pressure to increase production, he points out, "and with improved techniques, upland farming has become quite profitable."

Two other activities that have caused, and are continuing to cause, conflict in several national parks are forestry and mining. Here, Mr. Statham claims a measure of success. His authority maintains close relations with the Forestry Commission, which has greatly improved its planning techniques. The rejection of a proposed new potash mine near Whitby, the subject of a long and bitter controversy, culminating in a public inquiry, he regards as an important victory.

The 10 national parks in England and Wales are, in a sense, dinosaurs from the rest of the countryside: they have their own particular difficulties, but also a number of privileges.

Last year the Government-sponsored Countryside Review Committee suggested a revised system whereby the most stringent protection would be confined to a few outstandingly beautiful areas, but in return there should be a much broader second category embracing tracts of country such as the South Downs, which perform much the same function as national parks but at present have no special status.

To many people, and not just farmers, that seems like bureaucratic pigeonholing. Much of rural Britain, they argue, has already been destroyed by suburban growth, industrial development, tourism or simply the bleak conformity created by mass communications.

The character of the rest, they say, is enshrined in the countryside, the holdings and the people, and is not something that can be defined and regulated by statute.

additional riskish pet libation at APLES ham Court Rd. 15 October 1980

Days Coming! TIGERMOUTH for hand knit. Shetlands, stripy play suits, Petit Bateau T-shirts, dungarees, duffle coats, jeans, socks and toys everything for children. stamp for 10c shops. (TH) 133, Belle Rd, Wil and of pond Rd, Middlesex.

ET MORE IT OF HOME ENTERTAINMENT Ideo MAGAZINE IN THE 80s



## WEST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS

## Gun controls to reduce violence in Turkey

From Sinan Fisek  
Ankara, Sept 26

The National Security Council has enacted a law aimed at curbing political violence in Turkey by trying to control possession of weapons and arms smuggling. Citizens must turn in firearms, swords and all other "offensive or defensive weapons" within two weeks or risk a 10-year jail sentence and a £100 fine.

Two other decrees ended the activities of elected municipal and provincial councils.

The programme would be rolled out to the five-man council, which acts as parliament and which is chaired by the head of state, General Kenan Evren.

Prosecutors at Ankara martial law command courts were reported to be working on cases against two political parties. The cases against the right-wing National Action Party (NAP) and Islamic fundamentalist National Salvation Party (NSP) could be ready within two months, sources said.

The leaders of the four main parties are still in custody. There was still no official word on arrested MPs. An announcement last week had put their number at 50, but more arrests have taken place since.

The arrests worry political and intellectual circles in Ankara, but reports that conditions of detention are good are a source of comfort, an observer said.

Another source of comfort is the drop in the number of victims of political violence. According to an unofficial count, only 14 people have died in incidents in the two weeks since the military came to power.

Eight shots: Turkish troops shot dead eight people described as terrorists in two clashes yesterday, the worst day of violence since the coup.

Four victims appeared to be Kurdish guerrillas, according to a radio broadcast.—Reuter.

## Swapo asks Britain for support

By Dan van der Vat  
Mr Sam Nujoma, the president of the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo), called at the Foreign Office yesterday to seek renewed British support for early independence for Namibia (South-West Africa).

Mr Nujoma spent 40 minutes with Sir Ian Gilmour, the Lord Privy Seal, for the first high-level contact between Swapo and the Thatcher Government.

The meeting had been deferred twice since June.

At a press conference afterwards, Mr Nujoma said he had received assurances of continued British support for early independence, but added that the Western powers were not doing enough to bring it about.

Swapo would judge Britain's attitude by the degree of support it showed at the United Nations, Mr Nujoma said, notably in next month's Security Council debate on sanctions against South Africa to induce an early withdrawal by Pretoria from Namibia.

Mr Nujoma claimed that South Africa was doing everything in its power to suppress Swapo.

The President, in the interests of public safety, can order that any person "shall be removed from the country or enter Zimbabwe" if the amendment states, "such a person can be declared an undesirable resident and will be treated as a prohibited person in terms of the Immigration Act."

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, told the Senate yesterday that the action was being taken specifically against General Walls. "We are thinking of one case and one case alone. It does not encompass anybody else other than General Walls."

It is thought in some quarters that General Walls may consider the action in the Zimbabwe courts. However, many people believe that his recent comments, especially from a man technically still employed by the Government, left Mr Mugabe little option, but to dismiss him.

Colonel George Hartley, a former Speaker in the House of Assembly and renowned for his conservatism, probably reflected the view of many whites when he told the Senate this week: "I hold no brief for this officer."

Government and also to the Broederbond, which supports and, to some extent, has helped to formulate those policies.

The choice of Professor Boshoff to head one of the most powerful institutions in the country appears to have been a compromise designed to avoid a clash between the *verligtes* (conservatives) and *verligtes* (liberals) within the Broederbond, which is divided along similar lines to the ideological split that has driven the ruling National Party into warring camps over the past two years.

The natural successor to Dr Viljoen, a *verligte*, would have been Professor W. L. Mouton, head of the South African Broadcasting Corporation and Rector of the Orange Free State University. The right-wing candidate was Dr D. P. N. Beukes, a former Moderator of the Dutch Reformed Church. In the event, Professor Boshoff was elected unopposed after the Prime Minister had taken the unusual step of addressing the Bonders (again in secret) and telling its members he expected them to support the Gov-

## Shortage of food and money to buy goods abroad may force Poles to bring in meat rationing

Warsaw, Sept 26.—The Polish authorities said today that supplies of food and other basics would be short in the last quarter of the year and that they were contemplating the introduction of meat rationing.

Mr Adam Kowalik, the Internal Trade Minister, was quoted as saying that only 35 per cent of demand could be met. There would be a shortage of 50,000 zlotys (about £700m) worth of goods.

Poland needed to import up to 70,000 tonnes of meat before the end of the year, the minister said, but this is unrealistic as it has no money to buy such quantities. He added that his ministry was considering several ways of rationing meat. Meat prices increased led to the recent strikes.

The authorities, who undertook to provide more information on the economy when they signed agreements to end the strike last month, are hoping

an open information policy will generate understanding and not protest. The Communist Party daily newspaper, *Trybuna Ludu*, today criticised the independent trade unions for underestimating the precarious state of the economy. It and other national daily newspapers chided the free trade unions in a report on a press conference given by the union leader, Mr Lech Walesa, in Warsaw on Wednesday. He said strikes would continue unless the Government stuck to its agreement.

*Trybuna Ludu* said Mr Walesa had given evasive answers and showed that he underestimated the complexity of the economic problems in Poland.

Today, the newspaper reported on the shortage of drugs in Poland, a subject so far forbidden by censors. A Health Commission report said about a quarter of all drugs was unavailable, while Poland exported medicines worth £125m.

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In Dubrovnik, the ancient Adriatic port, British tourists pressed for a handshake as she walked through the city, visiting the modern hotels and historic mansions. A Yugoslav woman took her baby out of the pram and asked the Prime Minister to be photographed with them.

During her visit Mrs Thatcher has done everything to emphasize the continuity of Britain's policy of supporting Yugoslavia's independence.

A joint communiqué issued by the two countries reveals a great deal of agreement on a number of issues, including Afghanistan. While the Yugo-

The commission said the supply of some hospitals with imported drugs was "criticized by public opinion" and this had caused Government clinics to now share with all hospitals specialized medicines, which were previously reserved for officials.

Anti-Gierek protests: Patients refused to leave a sanatorium to make way for Mr Edward Gierek, the former Communist Party leader. After a heart attack last month he was told to recover in Malocowa, a spa near Lublin.

He was to have used a small flat in the sanatorium, but security police demanded that the whole floor, and finally the rest of the building, should be cleared, a source said.

A patient was quoted as saying: "He doesn't disturb us. Let him come, but we won't budge."

The idea of sending Mr Gierek to Malocowa was then scrapped, a local source said.—Reuter and AP.

## Mrs Thatcher charms Yugoslavia

From Dossa Trevisan  
Belgrade, Sept 26

Yugoslavia has had to wait for almost 30 years for a British Prime Minister to visit the country, but Mrs Margaret Thatcher has more than made up for it with a crowded programme, at the end of which she emphasized the value Britain attached to Yugoslavia's independence and integrity and its role among non-aligned nations.

Since arriving, Mrs Thatcher has made a point of meeting the people as well as the Yugoslav leaders. In Skopje, the capital of Macedonia, where she arrived last night, she received kisses and cheers from the crowds as she toured the shopping centre which, like

everything else in this city, was rebuilt after the devastating earthquake in 1963.

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slavs do not want to throw the blame for the situation entirely on Russia, the two sides jointly urged the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and stated their opposition to the use of force to interfere with independence of other countries.

Joint statement: During the visit Mrs Thatcher and Mr Veselin Djuranovic, the Yugoslav Prime Minister, said in a joint statement: "Relations between all states must be based on respect of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, non-intervention in internal affairs, the inalienability of the right of peoples to self-determination, the threat of use of force and equal cooperation."

When I spoke to him about it, Mr Smimmon said he had become aware of the dangers of Mr Murdoch's type of journalism because it divides the citizen and at the same time writes him out of the serious business of the world.

"It is a modern 'bread and circuses' to amuse those who, it is implicitly assumed, have no serious need for information. The city's daily advertising revenue is in the course of the republic."

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## Circulation war a test for Murdoch journalism

From Michael Leabart  
New York, Sept 26

The morning newspaper war in New York has led to the side effect of spreading a dubious on the ethics of British popular journalism. At the centre of the controversy is a familiar position for him: is Mr Rupert Murdoch, the Australian press mogul.

It is nearly four years since Mr Murdoch gave the United States its first "new" sampling of the journalism of the lowest common denominator. That was when he bought the struggling *New York Post* and filled its senior editorial positions with British and Australian newspapermen, expert in plumbing depths of bad taste which Americans had scarcely guessed at.

What happens in New York in the coming months will show whether he was right in his assumption that Americans are ready, willing and able to absorb the culture shock—or "culture shock horror."

The circulation battle between Mr Murdoch's *New York Post* and the American-owned *Daily News* intensified last month when the *Post*, an afternoon newspaper, introduced a morning edition and the *News*, a morning paper, started an evening edition.

It has two early to say if either has inflicted a mortal wound on the other, but as a result of the rivalry there have been fresh attacks on the breathless, grubby vision of the world inherent in the Murdoch style.

"I would be afraid to see Mr Murdoch's type of journalism get a start here," wrote William Simonson, a journalist from Washington State, in the *Wall Street Journal* this week. "It divides and divides the citizen and at the same time writes him out of the serious business of the world."

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## PREGNANT MOM IN 9/11 TERROR

The kind of banner headline New Yorkers find in the Post

the crude "lip-sucking" and sometimes plain silly presentation in the *Post* which deeply offended many citizens.

"Dead women with a headline" was another photograph of undressed women have not yet been introduced here, but the *Post* has been in this for a long time. It is a daily on Page 10. This has derived from a recent film about a woman who, on a scale of one to 10, rates the nation.

Mr. Smimmon, a correspondent of the *Washington Post*, theorizes that the moral quality of American television satisfies the American appetite for trash in a way which more serious British television does not.

Mr. Murdoch, who was available when I wrote this report, would certainly not admit he is a victim of anything. He hopes and believes his concept of popular journalism will be as popular here as it has been elsewhere, he has tried it and, they say, "sin palates" and "Ten G's" are a universal preoccupation.

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## In brief

## Israel rejects British rape law

Jerusalem, Sept 26.—The Israeli Supreme Court has ruled that an Israeli husband can be convicted of raping his wife and that English common law is not to be applied to Jewish residents of Israel.

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# Saturday Review

## The Very Victorian Taste For Nature

by Lynn Barber

The world is all agog—for what? For Bugs the size of Water Melons. Audubon reported disgustedly in 1836. He was appalled because the bugs had stolen the limelight from his own beloved birds and sales of his *Ornithological Biography* were falling. And it was true that the public's tastes in natural history were unpredictable. One year they centred on moths, the next on madrepores. In the decade from 1845 to 1855 they moved successively from seaweeds to ferns to sea-anemones. In the next decade they switched bewilderingly to sea-serpents, gorillas and infusoria.

These were all national crazes. There was also purely local ones, like the hamper fever which hit Banquet, Northern Ireland, in the 1820s or the passion for keeping baby alligators which suddenly seized the womanhood of Southampton in the 1870s. But underlying these short-lived fads and fancies, there was a deeper, more constant enthusiasm for natural history in all its branches which gathered strength from year to year from the 1820s through to the 1890s, and which touched every section of society from the aristocrats who competed in turning their parks over to elands, beavers or kangaroos, to the artisans who hoarded their pennies to buy the *Entomologist's Weekly Intelligence*.

Every Victorian young lady, it seemed, could reel off the names of 20 different kinds of fern or fungus, and every Victorian clergyman nurtured a secret ambition to publish a natural history of his parish in imitation of Gilbert White. By the middle of the century there was hardly a middle-class drawing-room in the country that did not contain an aquarium, a fern-case, a butterfly cabinet, a seaweed album, a shell collection, or some other evidence of a taste for natural history, and at the same period it was impossible to visit the seaside without tripping over parties of earnest ladies and gentlemen, armed with a book by Mr Grosse and a collection of jamjars, and knee-deep in rock-pools and prodding at sea-anemones.

Every newspaper ran a natural history section and every correspondence column became a periodical for the debate about whether swallows could hibernate or whether toads could live for centuries imured in blocks of stone. Natural history was a national obsession, and books on the subject were only marginally less popular than the novels of Dickens. One quite distinguished natural history book, *Common Objects of the Country* by the Rev J. G. Wood, sold 100,000 copies in a week.

Such popular enthusiasm for natural history was unprecedented. Until the beginning of the nineteenth century the subject had been not only neglected but positively despised. Charles Kingsley recalled that in his youth the naturalist had been regarded as a figure of fun, a "harmless enthusiast, who went 'bug-hunting' simply because he had not the spirit to follow a fox."

Victorian naturalists were keenly aware that, by contrast with their predecessors, they were living in a golden age. "The day has happily passed away," chirped E. P. Thomson in 1845, "in which the votaries of nature were taunted with ridicule, and as addicted to childish fancies." Natural history has assumed an importance in this country, within the last few years, which it had hitherto never been thought to possess.

Five years later Dr George Johnston welcoming new recruits to the study of conchology, assured them that they would find themselves "surrounded and encouraged by a galaxy of congenial spirits" and that "so far from having to bear up against the ridicule which might, at no late period, have been your portion, as it was that of some of our predecessors, you will find . . . a tacit acquiescence in the becomingness of the study and a forbearance, at least, from all censure which might fray even the most sensitive."

Victorian naturalists rejoiced in their new-found popularity, but they were also secretly rather puzzled by it. Those who tried to account for it came up with conflicting and often insubstantial explanations. One American writer, for instance, claimed that it was all thanks to two inventions, the aquarium and the microscope; but since the aquarium was not invented until 1850, by which time the tide of natural history was running at full flood, and the microscope had been invented two centuries earlier, this explanation is unconvincing.

Several writers tried to argue that the reason for natural history's popularity was that there were so many great naturalists

alive and so many important new discoveries being made every year. But this again is implausible, since the period of natural history's greatest popularity coincided with a period of singular stagnation in biological progress. Between the publication of Cuvier's *Le Règne Animal* in 1817 and Darwin's *Origin of Species* in 1859, almost no major breakthroughs were made, and the biologists who dominated these years were ones whose names are now almost forgotten.

In fact it seems more likely that it was the lack of serious scientific advance that made the popular addition to natural history possible, since it is always easier for the layman to follow a subject when it is not undergoing any revolutions.

Those writers who looked further back for the origins of their golden age made a more convincing case. Charles Kingsley claimed that the book "which turned the tide in favour of Natural History, among the higher classes at least" was Gilbert White's *Natural History of Selborne*, published in 1789; certainly this was an important source of inspiration for every Victorian amateur naturalist, though whether it alone could have generated a nationwide craze seems doubtful. Looking even further back, many writers mentioned the name of Linnaeus, claiming quite rightly that he had launched the modern study of natural history and rescued it from the doldrums of centuries. His work was crucial in enabling natural history to become popular, though this is not quite the same thing as explaining why natural history actually became popular when it did. For that we must look to more intangible factors, like the mood and taste of the times.

Perhaps part of the charm of natural history, to the Victorians, was that it was not studied at school. If children learned about it all they learned it from their Mamma, in the course of nursery lessons, and then quickly forgot it under the onslaught of Latin and Greek at school. Schools not only ignored scientific subjects but positively discouraged them. Darwin was rebuked by his headmaster at Shrewsbury for "wasting his time" on experiments and Dr George Moberly, the headmaster of Winchester, told the Clarendon Commission on education in 1862 that "a scientific fact either as conveyed by a lecturer, or as reproduced in examination, is a fact which produces nothing in a boy's mind. It is simply a barren fact, which after a few years becomes confused with other facts and is forgotten. It leads to nothing. It does not germinate; it is a perfectly unfruitful act."

In consequence, those adults who did take up the study of natural history came to it with all the freshness of unalloyed ignorance. Queen Victoria learned only in middle age that kangaroos carried their young in pouches, and some of her courtiers were quite astounded by the news that tadpoles turned into frogs. The microscope was not then the loathed and dreaded piece of schoolroom equipment that it is today; on the contrary, an "evening at the microscope" was a fashionable form of after-dinner entertainment. When Sir Richard Owen, the zoologist, went to stay with Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister, he took his microscope with him and all the guests gathered after lunch to examine the remains of the joint they had just eaten and discuss "why cold-boiled beef sometimes shines like mother-of-pearl when cut". It was the pinnacle of Owen's social success.

Evenings at the microscope, visits to the new zoological gardens, and public aquaria, forays into the rock-pools and magic lantern lectures on the Life History of the Bee all came under the heading "rational amusement", and there was nothing that well-to-do Victorians sought so avidly as that, in order to fill their seemingly interminable leisure hours.

To qualify as rational amusement—as distinct from vulgar or "mere" amusement, like going to the theatre or reading novels—activity had to contain some element of useful instruction or moral uplift; preferably both. Natural history fitted the bill perfectly. It was scientific, and there was nothing more useful than science, as everyone knew. It was morally uplifting, because it enabled one to find "sermons in stones, and good in everything". It was healthy, since it involved going out of doors. For gentlemen it offered new pretexts to go out and shoot something, and for ladies it offered new subjects for water-colours, for albums, or for embroidery.

It also fitted in very conveniently with the contemporary mania for forming collections. Sir John Lubbock

once remarked with a laugh that now people had even started collecting postage-stamps and Darwin said he was surprised that nobody had started collecting different-shaped biscuits. In fact they preferred to collect shells, seaweeds and butterflies, which were better adapted to drawing-room display.

However, the idea of studying natural history for pleasure was still new enough to need explanation, and every Victorian popular natural history book began with a weighty preface outlining all the moral, practical and life-enhancing benefits that readers could expect to derive from it. They would become more cheerful, more patient, more alert, more interesting. Their temper would be improved by conversing with Nature; their health would be improved by going out into the fresh air. They would probably live longer ("It is curious to remark the great age which naturalists generally attain") and they would certainly become more virtuous ("A good naturalist cannot be a bad man"). Natural history, they would find, "elevates the mind and expands the heart". It was a study from which "every class may derive every day many moments of gentle exhilaration".

George Henry Lewes (George Eliot's companion) talked of the difference between a lion that has once feasted on human blood and one that has not and compared it to the difference between "the man who has once tasted of a noble sea-side passion, once lived with his microscope for a few months on the wealthy shores of some secluded spot, indulging in a new pursuit, and the common man, utterly remote from all such experience, wallowing out from it by black negation, incapable of even conceiving the heights and depths of such a passion. Visions of those ecstatic hours for ever accompanying the happy man."

He also pointed out that the purchase of a microscope could be an effective cure for bereavement, and told how, when his own pet fish had died, "I grieved for him, and, as a consolation—dissected him . . . and gained a preparation".

Every writer had different reasons to suggest why the study of natural history was particularly suitable for one section of society or another. Sir William Henry Flower favoured it for "men, bedridden ones, and told the story of how Sir Joseph Banks, the eighteenth-century botanist, when confined to his ship by quarantine regulations at Rio de Janeiro, had nevertheless managed to find several new species of plants merely by rummaging through the fodder supplied to the ship's animals. An invalid, he suggested, could do the same. Other writers recommended it for artisans, for aristocrats, for country-dwellers, for town-dwellers, for ladies, for children, for old people. J. C. Loudon thought it was particularly suitable for clergymen because.

A taste for Natural History in a clergyman has great advantages, both as respects himself and others. It is superior, in a social point of view, even to a taste for gardening. The sportsman often follows his amusements to the great annoyance of his parishioners; the naturalist exercises his gentler pursuit within his garden; and the classical or indoor student of any kind secludes himself in his closet or his laboratory; but the naturalist is abroad in the fields, investigating the habits and searching out the habitats of birds, insects, or plants, not only investigating his health, but affording ample opportunity for frequent intercourse with his parishioners. In this way their reciprocal acquaintance is cultivated, and the clergyman at last becomes an adviser and friend, as well as a spiritual teacher.

Obviously such arguments were persuasive, since a remarkable number of Victorian clergymen did take up natural history, and contributed enormously to its literature.

While the prefaces of Victorian natural history books invariably stressed the deep seriousness and usefulness of the study, the texts themselves concentrated on making the subject as light and amusing as possible, often by jettisoning any pretence to accuracy. It is by no means rare to find whales included among fishes, or spiders among insects, sometimes with the lame excuse that "as spiders are popularly considered insects, it will sufficiently suit our purpose to in-



Mary Evans Picture Library  
"The noble sea-side passion"

produce them here as such," but usually with no excuse at all.

Then there are the myths that receive a regular airing: that hedgehogs suck milk from cows; that toads and newts are poisonous; that moles construct "castles" underground, that flies are "spontaneously generated" from dung-heaps, that snails mate by throwing darts at each other; that shrews kill cattle by running over their backs; that frogs and fish sometimes fall to earth in showers of rain and the most durable of all—that toads can live for years, possibly for centuries, enclosed in blocks of stone or coal. (Even as late as 1862 the International Exhibition featured a frog which was supposed to have been chipped out of a coalmine, and *The Times* in the same year carried a letter from a correspondent who claimed to have found a live toad inside the marble of his fireplace).

In addition, there are the ubiquitous anecdotes which are offered, in all seriousness, as nuggets of scientific fact. Tales of this kind, and the legends of the "magical" Elephant Who Never Forgot are two-penny but there are also more esoteric ones like "Carnivorous Revenge" about a dog who secretly murdered his rival and then lay in wait for a nearby pond to hide the evidence, or "A Valuable Interior" about a man who lost some jewellery and then found it in his turkey's gizzard when he came to eat it. Many of the more popular anecdotes recur in book after book. Even Darwin, in *The Descent of Man*, uses some of the standard anecdotes to prove that the higher vertebrates are capable of quasi-human reasoning and adds one of his own about a female baboon who, when scratched by a kitten that she had "adopted", examined the kitten's feet and bit off its claws, thus proving that she "certainly had a fine intellect".

Writers were admired for their skill in deploying the existing stockpile of anecdotes and for their "power of bringing out the human side of science, and giving to seemingly dry disquisitions and animals of the lowest type, by little touches of pathos and humour, that living and personal interest, to bestow which is generally the function of the poet."

In practice, this meant their every animal they described. And not only animals—the Rev J. G. Wood in *Common Objects of the Microscope* compares the blood corpuscles in a frog's foot to "a British crowd entering an exhibition, each one seeming to be elbowing its way to the best place", and Charlotte M. Yonge in *The Herb of the Field* characterizes the polydora moss as "one of those cheerful, humble things that seems to have a kindness for what is venerable and excellent, even in decay."

Birds are almost invariably referred to as "feathered songsters", their courtship as "mutual caresses", their nest-building as "home-making" and their eggs as "the dear fruits of happy love". Each animal is given a "character" which is presented with no whit less certitude than its appearance.

ance. This cockroaches, it is agreed, are "cunning as the fox; greedy as the glutton; impudent as sin; cruel, treacherous, cowardly scoundrels; addicted to drinking, ardent thieves; and not only eat each other, but even devour with avidity their own legs, when they undergo accidental amputation". One would expect that such judgments, being highly subjective, would differ from author to author; but his fact Victorian natural history writers achieve a surprisingly high level of agreement about the "true" character of any given species.

Thus while the prefaces of Victorian natural history books promised every form of weighty and improving instruction, what they actually retained was fascinating facts, bizarre, curious and extraordinary anecdotes, sentimental interludes, long quotations from "the Poets" (usually Coleridge, Goethe, Montaigne, Milton, Mrs. Hemans and the writers themselves), personal reminiscences, pious horribles—in fact all the usual ingredients of Victorian light reading. They invariably stressed the most amusing and exotic aspects of their subjects, as reflected in their titles: *Marvels of Pond Life*, *Wonders of the Sea Shore*, *The Romance of Natural History*—often at the expense of basic information, and although their purpose was ostensibly to educate, their style was that of the novel.

Natural history therefore represented the best of both worlds. While it was, on the one hand, serious, educational, morally uplifting and so on, it was, on the other, no less entertaining than mere amusement. The Rev J. G. Wood assured his readers that field natural history "is far better than a play, and one gets the fresh air besides", while the editor of the *Entomologist's Annual* claimed, a little more solemnly, that "it is as interesting as a novel, but gives the same employment to the mind as are afforded by the abstruser studies of Political Economy and History". But while novels and plays carried the stigma of mere pleasure, natural history represented rational amusement and was therefore a safe and respectable indulgence for the middle classes.

It also offered something to do—a hobby—and there was nothing the middle classes needed so badly as something to do. The boredom of the affluent Victorian family is truly frightful to contemplate. All the chores (including child-rearing) were taken over by servants, while the opportunities for social intercourse were limited by the strict bounds of social propriety.

Gentlemen had their clubs and their field sports (in season), and ladies their "fancy work" and charitable endeavours, but that still left huge sections of the day entirely unoccupied. Apparently this boredom was widely admitted, so that when natural history writers came forward and offered an instant panacea they were sure of an attentive audience. The Rev D. Landsborough, for instance, suggests the study of sea-weeds as a "healthy" pursuit. "The naturalist knows nothing of that tedious vice—that vampire, ennui, which renders life a bur-

den to thousands. To him every hour is precious." And William Swainson, in his *Cyclopaedia of Natural History*, put it even more starkly: "Idleness is the worst of a country life is proverbial; but did we ever hear this complaint from a naturalist?"—Never.

And, as the Rev J. G. Wood had remarked, "one gets the fresh air besides." Victorian boredom was composed of various ingredients, but one of the most loathed and boring of all was the daily walk. Every one knew that they should take a walk every day, because home health manuals told them so, but how was this to be achieved? Merely to amble about the countryside smacked of idleness and eccentricity; a gentleman had to carry a gun, or a lady a bowl of soap for the poor if they wanted to strike out across the fields. But the power of the gun was in the wrong direction; or the gun was out of season, and then the walk degenerated into the dreaded "constitutional" or the hardly less daunting practice of "pedestrianism"—words which, in Victorian parlance, were full of horror to the Victorian attitude to walking.

What a blessing, then, if one could find some way of combining walking with amusement, and what more perfect solution than to take up the study of botany, say, or entomology. The *Entomologist's Annual* for 1856 points to the advantage and reflects: "It is no slight pleasure to find occupation and an object in every country walk. An Entomologist cannot say that—A primrose by the river's brim,

A yellow primrose is to him, And it is nothing more. A primrose conveys to his mind a reminiscence of all the insects that feed on it. . . . [and] a walk, even when he is not actually looking for insects, becomes a totally different thing from what the same walk would be to the other person." Almost every popular natural history book mentions this as an inducement. Other hobbies, such as music or painting, might alleviate indoor boredom, but only natural history could offer relief from outdoor boredom as well.

And just as an interest in botany or entomology provided a means of enduring one's daily walk, so an interest in marine biology provided a means of enduring one's annual seaside holiday where the opportunities for boredom were even more extensive than at home. G. H. Lewes begins his *Seaside Studies* with a daunting picture of the English on holiday: "What an air of weariness hangs over almost everybody's countenance. The 'visitors' have had their first walk on the beach, their first two or three hours' sail, from which they return looking very green—after they have seen the sunset once, they relapse into other novel-reading."

What a picture of depravity! But how easily these "lost souls" might have been saved if they would only hitch up their trousers or petticoats and take a prod around the rock-pools. Then, like Lewes himself, they would "suffer a sea-change, into something zoological and strange". However, if killing boredom were the only reason for studying natural history, it would

hardly count as rational amusement. To be rational, a study had to be either useful or morally uplifting. Useful, Victorian science was, applicable to the wants of man, which ultimately meant convertible into shillings and pence. This was not a very easy case to argue for natural history, though the popular writers did what they could. Entomologists were fond of dwelling on the silkworm and consequent silkworm long over cochineal. Eve writers on seaweeds contrived to make a case for the absolute indispensability of seaweeds to the prosperity of nations. But in the long run, it had to be admitted that natural history was not as obviously useful as, say, chemistry or physics, and it advocates were careful never to suggest that this was the only or even a major reason for its pursuit.

They did not need to, because natural history had a far superior claim to attention, on that made it automatically more rational and respectable than a field of science. This was natural theology, the spiritual exercise that enabled one to look "through Nature up to Nature's God" and to

Find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, Sermons in stones, and good in everything. These two quotations—from Pope's *Essay on Man* and from *As You Like It* respectively—are to be found in almost every natural history book published in the first half of the nineteenth century; and the served to remind the reader of what he already knew, the purpose of studying Nature was to approach a closer knowledge of God. The fuller exposition of natural theology was to be found in William Paley's book of that name, published in 1802 and reprinted almost annually, but even those lucky few who avoided reading Paley's tome would have had his ideas drilled into them from the cradle up, as they heard them expounded from ever pulpits in the land.

In his book (and it is a long one) Paley argues that when ever we examine a plant or an animal, we find it possessing various structures or contrivances which enable it to survive and propagate its species. These contrivances are so elaborate that they cannot be the product of mere chance, therefore they must have been designed by a Creator. The first purpose of the study of Nature, therefore, is to teach us that God exists. The second is to illustrate God's attributes. "For just as, in admiring a well-made watch, we inevitably admire the skill of the watch-maker who made it, so, in admiring the various beauties and perfections of Nature, we are inevitably led to think of God who designed them. This, in brief, is natural theology."

Its key concept is Design. Nothing happens by chance (not by natural selection), everything is by Design. The more we learn to understand and appreciate Design in Nature, the more closely we approach a knowledge of God.

This concept is taken from *The Study of Natural History* by Lynn Barber, to be published by Cape next Thursday at 19.50



## Records of the month

### Giulini's 'Rigoletto' the pick of a rich crop

**Rigoletto.** Conducted by Claudio Abbado. Vienna Philharmonic. DG 2740 225 (3 discs). £37.10. 1054.

**Aida.** Conducted by Claudio Abbado. Vienna Philharmonic. DG 2740 225 (3 discs). £37.10. 1054.

**Le Roi de Lahore.** Conducted by Claudio Abbado. Vienna Philharmonic. DG 2740 225 (3 discs). £37.10. 1054.

**Le Jongleur de Notre-Dame.** Conducted by Claudio Abbado. Vienna Philharmonic. DG 2740 225 (3 discs). £37.10. 1054.

rich and quality of this opera, the sound crop for the month gives the lie to those who say that the record is the only way to hear a performance. The practical reality is that we are hearing today what was put into the studio twelve months ago, and probably planned before that, when the composer was still alive.

Wagner's September 27. That is the date. The opera is looking for a new champion. The problem is that of the top of the list goes to the opera after ten years. The month ago, the most dramatic and experienced of the year, as never been a man to stand and be drawn out of the orchestra. The Vienna Philharmonic, the orchestra course, in and out of the orchestra almost without earshot and listeners take over, and yet at other moments the whole sense of doom hangs over the scene, including those who are not in the orchestra. The recording is a masterpiece.

ability to treat the drama rather than the music, and to create a sense of the whole. The recording is a masterpiece.



Trouble in Lahore: Massenet's opera in Paris at the end of the last century

the available versions. Take but one example. The Act II, duet 'Si vendetta', for Gilda and Rigoletto, is all too often a free-for-all between soprano and baritone. Cappuccilli and Cotrubas, under Giulini's guidance, turn it into the moment of that opera where father and daughter come closest together. They sing, for once, the same song, and their thoughts are in accord. Cappuccilli, almost a veteran, performs with utter security and more imagination than usual. But it is Cotrubas, a girlish, fragile Gilda who grows in strength as she is forced out of her walled garden, and Pavarotti, as Duke, who sings the opera's most beautiful aria, 'Duke's Aria', with a voice that is almost perfect.

The smaller roles are strongly cast, although Nicolai Ghiaurov and Elena Obraztsova give an east European rather than a Burgundian flavour to the assassin team of Sparafucile and Maddalena. The recording is exemplary.

Obviously, the masters of the stage. Even when the sound moves almost towards inaudibility, and Karajan is as usual favours an extreme dynamic range. It is the orchestra which forms the focal point of the opera.

Anyone with reservations about this approach should remember that Karajan and Verdi at their most exact. The soft, mystical introduction gives way to the arrival of Amneris and then Aida's 'Questa mia vita'. Taken very slowly, with Karajan's heavy, searching Mirella, Verdi's soprano to its absolute limit. Together they get away with it, as they did at Salzburg. A few minutes later the soft, dreamy mood has been replaced as Aida and Amneris are virtually spitting at one another in a violent family quarrel. Karajan throughout treats the opera as one of flaring jealousies, with Aida and Amneris sheathing and unsheathing their claws. Verdi's sweet-sounding Aida, who has to be provoked into anger, is marvellously contrasted with Agnes Baltsa's formidably intelligent and scheming Amneris.

José Carreras confounded his detractors by singing a fine, heroic Radames in Salzburg and he repeats that on record; it might not have the ease of Bergonzi but in all other respects it is a notable achievement. The Ramphis of Ruggero Raimondi and the King of José van Dam are musically admirably balanced as the priest gradually prices the reins from the grip of his monk.

Probably the other most engaging number is a sinuous and fragrant duet, in a style Massenet was to develop later, for the priestess Sita and her admirer Kaled (a mezzo-role) in Act II, 'C'est le soir'. Joan Sutherland and one of her regular partners, Huguette Tourangeau, account for this admirably. Luis Lima, in his best appearance on record to date, takes the title role and played to admiration here by Richard Bonynge and the National Philharmonic.

Conifer, which is EMI's import division, are well into monastic life this month as they have also brought out Louis Varney's (no kin we assume of Reg's Les Mousquetaires au couvent, an opera romp something in the style of Leocody. The tunes are jolly, if obvious, and they are jauntily put across by such experts as Charles Burles and Michael Tremont. Mady Mesplé is now sounding a shade elderly, but she has at her side a highly accomplished soprano, new to me, by the name of Christiane Châteaufort. We should be hearing more of her.

John Higgins

### Abbado reveals the essentially Mahlerian colour and naivety

**Mahler: Symphony No. 6.** Chicago SO. Abbado. DG 2707 117. £37.10. 1054.

**Stenhammar: Symphony No. 1.** Stockholm SO. Westberg. Caprice CAP 1151.

**Strauss: An Alpine Symphony.** Bavarian Radio SO. Solli. Decca SXL 6959. £37.10. 1054.

**Elgar: Falstaff.** In the South. LPO/Soli. Decca SXL 6963. £37.10. 1054.

**Vaughan Williams: On Wenlock Edge/Elgar: Orchestral songs/Butterworth: Love Blows as the Wind Blows.** Tear, CBSO/Harcourt. EMI ASD 3896. £37.10. 1054.

**Beethoven: Violin Concerto.** Mutter. Berlin PO. Karajan. DG 2331 250. £37.10. 1054.

**Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 1.** Michelangeli. Vienna PO/Giulini. DG 2531 302. £37.10. 1054.

**Chopin: Piano Concerto No. 2.** Andante et grande polonaise brillante. Zimerman. Los Angeles PO/Giulini. DG 2531 126. £37.10. 1054.

**Mendelssohn: Hebrides Overture.** Symphony No. 3. Israel PO/Bernstein. DG 2531 256. £37.10. 1054.

hered approach proves itself remarkably apt even in this most noisy and suffering of the symphonies. It also provides the opportunity for vivid panoramas of sound from the Chicago Symphony, particularly from a glorious octet of horns and a sophisticated percussion section.

Nothing could be more different from the second symphony of Mahler's Swedish contemporary, Wilhelm Stenhammar, dating from 1911-13. The work is cast in G minor, but clearly for Stenhammar that key had none of the dark significance it had for Mahler. Indeed, his symphony was a conscious reaction against romantic excess; the harmony is straightforward, the orchestration lucid, the architecture stern and strong (the most original movement, the finale, is a sequence of three contrasted fugues). For models of rigorous self-denial Stenhammar looks to Bruckner and Reger, but he is influenced too by his Nordic colleagues Sibelius and Nielsen, and though all these echoes are apparent, the piece has an elevated grandeur all its own. It is powerfully argued by the Stockholm Mahlerian and Stig Westerberg.

So too is Strauss's *Alpine Symphony* in the new Solli recording from Munich. There is a great deal of pictorial beauty here particularly in the quieter, more reflective movements of the artist-mountain painter's ascent and in the ferocious storm he meets on the way down, but this performance also manifests for once the integrity of the work as a single movement. Stephen Kohler's score does well to remind us that Strauss planned the work to a Nietzschean programme of "moral purification through one's own strength", for here Solli so often recalls the urgent, severe, dogmatic terms of *Also sprach Zarathustra*.

Ravel at war with Elgar, and overblown, but the short Butterworth cycle is a nice essay in rather the same vein. Though taking us back a century from Mahler, Strauss and Elgar, Karajan's new recording of the Beethoven Violin Concerto is hardly an escape to lighter times. And I describe the recording as Karajan's simply because its slowness and hoped for solemnity seem to emanate much more from him than from his young soloist, Anne-Sophie Mutter, admirable though she is in her ability to make every note sound, and sound meaningfully, even in rapid scales. What she cannot do, and perhaps she is not to be blamed for this, is enter Karajan's world of religious awe. In the slow movement, most particularly, while Karajan is in his smooth, serene heaven she is simply sweet and suave. Karajan's world of religious awe. In the slow movement, most particularly, while Karajan is in his smooth, serene heaven she is simply sweet and suave.

By contrast, the same company's new recording of Beethoven's first piano concerto is much more the soloist's work. He impresses his personality in brilliant but wilful characterization of almost every musical idea; he enlarges his position by choosing the giant cadenza Beethoven wrote much later for the piece; he agrees to appear only in a live television recording that gives a poor view of Giulini and the Vienna Philharmonic. We are dealing with Michelangeli, and with a performance that can only appeal to lovers of magisterial pianism.

Kristian Zimerman, also accompanied by the nobly self-effacing Giulini, is similarly assertive at the start of Chopin's second piano concerto: his first entry cuts straight through the orchestral preamble and announces a new sovereignty. But here the manner is justified, and Zimerman nicely balances his aristocratic mien with beautiful sprung rhythms and an outflow of song. The record is a fit successor to an earlier account of the first concerto by the same musician.

Exactly contemporary with Chopin's second concerto, Mendelssohn's *Hebrides* overture is played with marvellous brooding atmosphere and swelling sea rhythm by the Israel Philharmonic under Bernstein. But in the "Scottish" Symphony, sadly, Bernstein loses touch with reality. The first movement's introduction is tearfully slow, necessitating a massive acceleration later on, and the slow movement is made into an emotional treat. This was a concert performance, but evidently the audience was stunned into silence.

Paul Griffiths

Richard Williams's review of the month's pop records and David Wade's Radio Column appear on page 10

### Colin Davies gives further evidence of his Mozartian mastery

**Die Entführung aus dem Serail.** Conducted by Colin Davies. Vienna Philharmonic. DG 2740 225 (3 discs). £37.10. 1054.

**Le Nozze di Figaro.** Conducted by Colin Davies. Vienna Philharmonic. DG 2740 225 (3 discs). £37.10. 1054.

**Don Giovanni.** Conducted by Colin Davies. Vienna Philharmonic. DG 2740 225 (3 discs). £37.10. 1054.

**La Fanciulla del Teatro.** Conducted by Colin Davies. Vienna Philharmonic. DG 2740 225 (3 discs). £37.10. 1054.

recorded survey of nature operas (from onwards) Sir Colin now reaches the *Don Giovanni*, or rather *Sei*; only *effluve* remains for he will have to re-examine operas at pre-empted by Leopold's his Salzburg Mozart, as witness *Lucio*

It was with *Seraglio*, at Sadler's Wells in 1958, that Colin Davies first publicly declared himself an outstanding Mozartian conductor. The *Don Giovanni*, he had planned, and indeed the *Figaro* concert performance with the Chelsea Opera Group; his wonderful Constantine then was the late Jennifer Vyvyan. He has not yet brought the work to Covent Garden, but we may expect a single, characteristically attentive interpretation, to judge from these records, which give the score in full.

The singing cast, vividly involved in the drama, is an unusual degree of *Don Giovanni*, apart from a Constantine from French Martinique, Christiane Eda-Pierre, almost a complete match for the cruelly taxing music, warmly appealing whenever not hard-headed. Norman Burrows's Blondchen is altogether delightful. Both tenors are cast from top strength, but the star of the show may well be the Robert Lloyd, who sings the first vocal impersonation. I mentioned the "German spoken" dialogue, sensibly abbreviated, in the old DG/Erccay *Zauberflöte*, audibly unlike those that sing the same parts, especially the Osmin. Pasha Selim is powerfully taken by Curt Jürgens. The Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields give Sir Colin an athletic and compact and sensitive orchestral sound in an agreeable acoustic.

For the last side of the set its producer Erik Smith has assembled five operatic numbers of about the same period, one a duet for Belmonte and Pedrillo, unfinished, others designed for other operas, such as the abortive *Servant of Two Masters*, and ending with the amusing, popular "Meine Wünsche", another splendid impersonation by Lloyd.

Lucio Silla is not a new addition to the Hager perspective cycle, but a reissue of the set which, on the BASF label, I welcomed some years ago. Of Mozart's copybook serious operas, those before *Idomeneo*, it is the most eloquent, witness the tomb scene in its entirety, and several arias, most notably the sublime "Pupille amate". Hager's way with Mozart seems heavy if you have just left Sir Colin's new set, but it is appreciative too, and he also has a strong cast, led by the lovely Julia Varady and the greatly accomplished Arleen Auger, not to mention Peter Schreier in the same part. The cause of Handelian opera seria, even now the butt of some quite musical people ("long-winded", "unstage-worthy", and "for canary-fanciers") are standard reactions to the performance, a procession of enchanting musical numbers that prove to make dramatic sense, interpreted with irresistible vitality and sensitive response. Puritans may find the performance too florid, or too voluptuous; for me it brings out all that is most treasurable in Handel's operatic music, enhanced with the choruses and ballets that were at Handel's disposal when he moved to Covent Garden (Alcina was his next opera).

Impressive as are David Rendall in the principal tenor part, written for the celebrated bass-baritone Samuel Ramey, as the King of Scotland, and (probably) who introduces himself in an aria with glorious obligato horns, the ladies dominate the performance. Sherry and Samuel Ramey's superiority by Dame Janet Baker in the title-role, an amazing and treasurable artistic achievement. A lively balance and atmosphere are played by Raymond Leppard's spirited direction of a splendid score. Greatly recommended.

The *Gamblers* is not a forgotten Shostakovich opera, but one that he started, to a Gogol libretto, in the middle of the Second World War, but abandoned half-way through, convinced that it could only earn him general disapproval. A comedy, about casting, with an all-male cast, it pokes good fun, less outrageous than that of *The Nose*, indeed with some references to perfectly serious, familiar, symphonic music, about casting. There is also a solo with balalaika accompaniment for the protagonist's servant, repeated at the very end to complete the unfinished score: the vein is curious but compelling, an extract from the folklorist Shostakovich.

Melodiya's recording is of high quality, with firm, nicely contrasted solo voices, and exuberant direction by Rozdestvensky. We could have done with a text in Russian and English, though the copy on the sleeve is quite full and lucid.

Karl Böhm was 86 this year, so the set of records with which EMI generously salutes his birthday arrives in this country a year late, since five is a more popular figure than six, not that the record is a splendid interpreter is concerned. We think of Böhm as Austria's hereditary Director of Music, but it was in Germany, in Dresden, that he had many great successes and a long, fruitful period of work, and these records revive it, for elderly record collectors, most redolently.

William Mann

### unting memories of Ginette Neveu brought to passionate life

**Ginette Neveu.** Conducted by Ginette Neveu. Philips. DG 2740 225 (3 discs). £37.10. 1054.

**Le Nozze di Figaro.** Conducted by Ginette Neveu. Philips. DG 2740 225 (3 discs). £37.10. 1054.

**Don Giovanni.** Conducted by Ginette Neveu. Philips. DG 2740 225 (3 discs). £37.10. 1054.

**La Fanciulla del Teatro.** Conducted by Ginette Neveu. Philips. DG 2740 225 (3 discs). £37.10. 1054.

of Ginette Neveu (and Philharmonia) / Strauss. EMI Treasury (3 discs).

**Plays Debussy.** HMV. RLS 752 (2 discs). £15.75.

**Piano Concertos Nos. 2, 3.** Dichter/Leipzig SO/Masur. Philips (2 discs).

**Piano Sonatas Nos. 1, 2.** L'Oiseau Lyre (2 discs).

**String Quartet (Verdi).** String Quartet. Amadeus. DG 2531. £37.10.

**Piano Trio No. 1.** Schumann. Piano. HMV. ASD 3894.

**Sonata for Violin and Piano.** Schumann. Philips. DG 2531. £37.10.

**Sonata for Piano.** Schumann. Philips. DG 2531. £37.10.

time, have a way of gliding out of mind like those lavish prizes on conveyor-belts at the end of television games. Yet I am still as haunted by the Albert Hall performance of Spelhus's Violin Concerto from Ginette Neveu, killed in an air-crash in 1949, when she was only 30, as if it were yesterday. Has anybody ever since sung out the first movement's passionate second subject (in double-stopped sixths and octaves) with more flaming intensity?

Happily she recorded that work with Susanna and the Philharmonia in 1945; together with Brahms's Concerto (its finale gloriously spirited) and Strauss's *Poème*, it forms the core of HMV's most welcome four-disc issue of her recordings complete. But her full, ripe, vibrant tone and her total, involuntary give even as Ravel's *Le Nozze di Figaro*, which helped to win her first prize, when only 16, at the Wieniawski Contest, even though David Oistrakh, already 27, was in the running. Partnering with her brother Jean, killed in the same crash, is not a cannily close, not a new, not a then in the moon-struck fantasy, percolate and pleading of Debussy's sonata.

In the solo piano sphere, too aggressive, just as "Dances des Delphes" is surely too slow.

The American pianist Misha Dichter responds with such full-blooded enthusiasm and sheer keyboard panache to the drama and romance of Brahms's D minor and B flat major concertos that the D minor Concerto was once billed, it is good that this orchestra and Masur make amends here with such vivid playing.

Normally averse to "period" instruments for Beethoven and the romantics, I had not anticipated so much enjoying the great man's first three sonatas played by Malcolm Binns on a Heilmann forepiece of about 1770-1775 and the next four on a Broadwood of 1794 (both from the Cok Collection). In the first

volume of a promised complete cycle. Fluently attuned to both instruments, he makes slow melodies really sing above the faster, more rhythmic, more catches all the bite and brilliance of stinging allegros (like the finale of the first sonata) within the instruments' inevitably restricted dynamic range.

In the realm of chamber music, first thanks must go to the finely blended, sensitively perceptive Esterházy Baroque Trio (Riki Gerardy, Roger Chase and Jonathan Williams), for rescuing another seven of the 126 long-slumbering baroque trios written for Prince Nicolaus Esterházy by Haydn with a limitless ingenuity of invention transcending the medium's limitations. The varied scoring comes over with particular clarity, not least when the baroque's pizzicato suggests that a harpsichordist has joined the group.

A coupling of Verdi's solitary string quartet, thrown off by the almost 60-year-old composer to pass the time while awaiting operatic rehearsals delayed by a singer's illness, and the young Tchaikovsky's melodious No. 1 (whose Andante made Tolstoy weep), finds the Amadeus Quartet at their most vibrant—and the recording has splendid bloom to match. I have never heard Verdi's infrequently played work sound more winning in grace and brilliance though I still think its authorship could fox even the most seasoned of quiz contenders.

Since the life and work of Mendelssohn and Schumann were so closely intertwined, it was a nice idea to couple the piano trios that both composers wrote in D minor, Mendelssohn in 1839 and Schumann eight years later. Loving is the best word to describe performances over with particular charm, and Paul Turellet particularly closely attuned and ingratiating in Mendelssohn's irresistible tunes. In Schumann's deeper, darker introspection André Previn deserves all praise for not allowing the full keyboard part to grow thick or heavy. Phrasing from all three artists is aptly searching here. The indefatigable Kyung-Wha Chung can also be enjoyed again, in company with Radu Lupu, in sonatas by Debussy and Franck, where spontaneous lyricism wins the day.

Joan Chissell

Ginette Neveu

Debutant has had few more dedicated advocates than Gieseking. Though HMV's reissue of the 24 *Préludes*, *Estampes* and *Images* (recorded between 1953 and 1954, only two to three years before his death at 61) slightly betrays its age in tonal balance, his own supreme response to the composer's limitless variety of texture is unmistakable. After all these years I had forgotten that also be so surprisingly bold in characterization. The climax of "Soirée dans Grenade" is even

too aggressive, just as "Dances des Delphes" is surely too slow.

The American pianist Misha Dichter responds with such full-blooded enthusiasm and sheer keyboard panache to the drama and romance of Brahms's D minor and B flat major concertos that the D minor Concerto was once billed, it is good that this orchestra and Masur make amends here with such vivid playing.

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## Sad and sadistic

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# How to beat your wife in Hindi

## Never Fish!

Her first voyage was as scrupulous a piece of Elizabethan

speed to take full advantage of the century summer. They supplied a new skipper, Peter Hayward, who flew out, found a fresh crew, prepared the ship for sea in just a few weeks, and set off in midwinter with no direct square-rig experience whatever. It says much for his seamanship and for the basic practicality of a rig which looks unwieldy to modern eyes that he succeeded. He did not scruple to use the motor as well as the

The plan has been to keep her busy to meet deadlines and drum up business. It cost about \$4,000 a week to keep her at sea, and it is all too easy to make a valuable catch by getting trapped in the wrong harbor by a storm. Mr. Howard is adept at keeping her on the move, as I saw for myself this week when we set out from Southampton to Plymouth, against the prevailing wind and the forecast of a heavy rain squall. While we were still in the narrow channel of Southampton Water he had us making sail and tacked down the Solent like a yacht.

The interior of the ship is even more evocative than the exterior, which I cannot forgive them for having painted a "matt" gloss black instead of the primeval mottled tar she has daubed on it originally. Worse than the black is the yellow, spread across in ugly horizontal bands, which, weathered like scum on concrete and feels like a giant's petticoat. Outside a modern yacht (where everything has its place and must be in it, or else blocks the way) she has an almost infinite number

...inward corner of  
lock, in a strong crossw  
As soon as the ropes a  
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...60p" as it had done  
...forced throughout the  
...age.

**George F**

## County cricket's infinite variety

Her statement is not a novel one. But at 63, this unworldly, highly talented writer manages to imbue it with a sense of the new. *Silences*, which is more autobiography than essay, draws on Rimbaud, Hardy, Blake, Katherine Mansfield and many more to focus on those writers who lost out: women, their

interrupted, deferred, postponed makes a blockage. . . . Unused capacities atrophy"); because "the everyday maintenance work, having a job, caring for children, makes you so damn tired."

In proof she points to women who did achieve success: Jane Austen, Emily Brontë, Christina Rossetti, Willa Cather

She earned no money as a writer and produced very little—her only other book is a short novel about the Depression called *Yonnondio*, not published until 1974—but her sad, stringent vignettes on poverty and human behaviour were photocopied and passed from hand to hand and laid the foundations of her current fame.

**Caroline Moorehead**  
*Silences*, (£3.50), *Yours and I*  
 (£2.50), *Tell me a Riddle*  
 (£1.95), *Virago*.

he international scene our first-class matches have acquired a "mini-Test" aura. "Procie" gave me the most balanced view of county cricket; he said it would be hard physically and that first-class cricket in South Africa, Australia, England and West Indies was inseparable in the

Shropshire one would have thought we had just won the championship. Even "Diamond" (Wayne Daniel), who was not given to public shows of emotion, came running in from the home leg to congratulate me. I was never made to feel that I was having to prove myself. In many ways it was this pleasure that the side felt with each

One of the inmates of the prison was to realize with absolute certainty that had I been brought up within the English system I would not have played first class cricket.

I was a very late developer, only bowling at tenches from the first time when I was 15 and only really being anything above an average league player

know, if I don't watch or  
I'll get hooked on this suc-  
ces for those who play  
every game. The strong thr-  
oughout the season is  
Chippewa County Champ-  
ion. To win this remains  
the objective of every con-  
tributor for the memories  
numerous so unforgettab-

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## NO EASY ROAD FROM GDANSK

Obstacle course confronting new independent trade unions in Poland is proving as difficult as expected. The local level there are reports of unionists being harassed, fined and questioned by security police. In some places, old trade unions have caused confusion by setting up ostensibly new bodies calling themselves independent but not recognised by the work force. Local coverage has been patchy, some areas, such as Gdansk, as been full and accurate. In it has been inadequate, leading or hostile. In Kalisz, instance, workers who went on strike were insulted and set of damaging machinery in fact, according to union sources, they had been with exemplary discipline, the national level the situation is confused. On the one hand, the leadership seems to give the impression it will respect the agreement signed with the strikers, the registration procedure has been allowed to continue, an application by a national planning committee of the unions. On the other hand, the press coverage has been adequate that Mr Walenski, leader of the independent union, has been provoked into saying since full coverage specifically included in the report which the government is also constant warning the national media against socialist forces in the new. Recently a television programme mounted a curious attack on Mr Jacek Kuron,

one of the leaders of the Social Self-Defence Committee (KOR), in which his voice was heard apparently advocating violence. But the recording had been extracted from an interview he gave in July in which he expressed fears that there could be a repeat of the violence of 1970 and 1976. In response the independent union movement put out a statement supporting those who helped it. Obviously there will be considerable resistance if the regime insists on trying to separate the unions from their intellectual supporters.

Skirmishing of this sort suggests that there is still confusion in the party over how to deal with the surge of national support for the new unions. The lower levels of the apparatus feel more immediately threatened because their power and their legitimacy are being challenged, but even at the top there must be significant divisions. The more intelligent members of the leadership see the movement as a genuine force for constructive change, and with luck as an aid to stability in so far as the consent of the workers will be needed if there is to be any real reform of the economy. Some may believe there is room for genuine pluralism in the system; others may be hoping for nothing worse than a shake-up of the existing system. But even these people will be worried about containing the pace and extent of change.

Probably the majority in the leadership is still determined to get rid of the new unions, but has not yet decided, or cannot agree, on whether to attempt

this by isolating them or by packing them with loyal party members. Isolating them will be difficult because of the huge support they now obviously enjoy. Packing them will be difficult because the new unions are alert to efforts to take them over from inside, and because in any case many party members in the work force seem genuinely excited by the idea that unions might actually represent the workers. Yet this seems to be the direction of the old union movement's thinking. Its newspaper, *Glos Pracy*, talks of a revival of the trade union movement running in joint current with the new unions, and says proudly, but perhaps ominously, that "organisers of the new trade unions include many experienced union, party and non-party activists".

The struggle is likely to continue over a long period. It is not easy for a system based on a monopoly of power by one party to deal with a challenge of this sort, especially when it is to some extent divided over whether the challenge is fundamentally healthy and constructive. Perhaps its leaders, flimsy though their belief may now be, should ponder—and read to the Russians—the words of Lenin: "It is obvious that the ultimate aim of the struggle of strikers under capitalism is to destroy the state apparatus... while in a proletarian state like ours, any action of the working class can be ultimately intended only to strengthen the proletarian state and proletarian state power by struggling against any bureaucratic distortion of that state, its faults, and weaknesses."

## CKING MR MacGREGOR

day's announcement that government is to share up rumbling fabric of the Steel Corporation with a handout should come as a surprise. Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry, the Cabinet's principal spokesman on reduced State intervention in industry both public and private, and promotion of it, in which the private sector reasserts itself and he, but has been forced to face the realities of the steel industry and of its closures on the BSC's sheet.

carefully prepared the yesterday's announcement in a Parliamentary statement in June. While firm and promising in its tenor, it is the implicit caveat that remains, the Government's resort to the contingencies to fulfil its commitment to the corporation to continue to trade. A few months the Government had been by the former chairman BSC, Sir Charles Villiers, external financing limits for this year would be set. Sir Keith Joseph had said that the Government would not countenance any headroom.

Almost double that amount is now being provided and few doubt that more will be required before the financial year is out. Sir Keith may well reflect upon the tough stance which he took in defence of the BSC cash limit during the three-month strike at the beginning of this year which cost £200m and led to a loss of market share to imported steel which will be difficult to claw back. He must also be aware, or his colleagues will have reminded him, of the damage the latest cash injection to the insolvent BSC will do to the credibility of the Government's industrial and economic policies, especially among the Tory faithful at next month's party conference.

The additional funds do provide the breathing space sought by the new chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, to complete his review and corporate plan which is designed to set the corporation on a survival course to profitability by the end of his three year term.

An impossible task? Perhaps it is in the BSC's present financial straits. But Mr MacGregor was selected for his proven business acumen and managerial skills acquired principally in the bracing business climate of the United States. He has already initiated a funda-

mental reorganisation of the management structure of the corporation designed to produce a sharper and more profit-oriented production and marketing operation. The present reorganisation, which has led to a dramatic fall in orders for BSC and, for the independent steel-makers will pass, and while Mr MacGregor could probably justify on purely commercial grounds the virtual closure of most of the corporation, he recognises that government must take account of social and political considerations.

The immediate business outlook is far from propitious. Overcapacity is widespread throughout Europe, orders are dwindling and competition is intense. In BSC, production costs are hopelessly high and output per man appealingly low by international standards. Mr MacGregor must now address himself to assessing what a realistic long term steel-making capacity target should be and that is bound to entail painful decisions on what plants could and should be closed. He cannot but have a hand in both from Whitehall and from the new product divisions. Mr MacGregor has secured his money, he must now deliver the goods.

## E STRAIT OF HORMUZ

ockade of the Strait of Hormuz at the entrance to the Persian Gulf would constitute a threat to the West's vital oil supplies. The Strait is a narrow waterway, 21 miles wide, through which 40 per cent of the world's oil supply flows. It is a vital link between the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean and the Strait of Hormuz.

Iran were to carry out its aim of seizing the Strait with a war, the consequences would be serious indeed. The United States would be directly affected by a cut in its oil supply. In his State of the Union message at the beginning of the year, President Carter said the Gulf to be a "vital interest" to the States, and said that "any by an outside force to control of it" would be "a direct threat to the security of the United States".

Iran would be able to control the Strait of Hormuz by a blockade of the Strait. The Strait is a narrow waterway, 21 miles wide, through which 40 per cent of the world's oil supply flows. It is a vital link between the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean and the Strait of Hormuz.

while it could get some troops and ships to the area within 48 hours, the Carter Doctrine depends on a Rapid Deployment Force of 200,000 men which is very much in the early planning stages. The United States does have the necessary naval forces for an intervention, both at the United States naval base in Bahrain and in the Indian Ocean. So too do Britain and France, which maintain naval forces in the Mediterranean. The Foreign Ministers of the EEC this week echoed President Carter's remark at a press conference that "freedom of navigation in the Gulf is of primary importance to the whole international community".

Britain and France, together with Italy, West Germany and Japan, have now been invited by President Carter to consider ways in which the Strait of Hormuz might be kept open to shipping, including perhaps an international naval force composed of vessels from all five nations. This is certainly preferable to the idea of unilateral American intervention in the area. It is however fraught with difficulties. There is the tricky question, for example, of how such a force would be co-ordinated and commanded, and indeed of what its legal status might be. Above all, there is the problem of how the local states in the Gulf itself might react.

The best solution would almost certainly be a Gulf protection force initiated by the littoral states of the Gulf themselves, sensitive to their own needs and interests, but backed up and supplied by the Western powers. The non-belligerent Gulf states, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman and the United Arab Emirates can call on but a handful of armed coastal vessels. A combined Western and Gulf states protection force would therefore have clear attractions for the local powers.

Setting up such a force would of course be an even more delicate and complex matter than the five-power fleet which Mr Carter apparently has in mind. And since it would have to be done in a hurry, that might rule it out. But if feasible, it would have the advantage of taking local sensitivities into account, and would place the West in a less likely to alarm the Soviet Union, which has defence and economic interests of its own in the area. An overt American intervention, or indeed a joint Western force, would raise East-West tensions in an area already charged with conflict. A local protection force with Western backing, by contrast, would be a stabilising factor which Moscow might privately welcome and to which it could more easily turn a blind eye.

## End clean-up

Michael Butler, a Young (report, September 25) less than justice to the being made by the City of London, residents and business in the West End "clean up" scheme. His inspection at midnight on the 25th was because of the late start on the 26th and 27th. He found that the area was clean and tidy, and that the residents and business were happy with the results.

fourth month of this pilot scheme. As well as being headed by the public, donations for the scheme of over £30,000 have provided 130 additional litter bins, and helped finance extra street-cleaning on Sundays.

Thanks to the recent efforts of the City of Westminster, London Transport, the GLC, the Leicester Square Association and many others there are encouraging signs of the start of a renaissance. While experiments like the West End "clean up" need to be expanded and duplicated, not just in the West End but in other parts of the city.

The long-term answer is a modest increase in spending, coupled with greater motivation of staff and improved methods to suit local conditions.

This is a national rather than a local concern, as John Young points out, and there needs to be special statutory provision to speed up planning and a very strict control of flagrant abuses of the West End "heritage" area.

Yours sincerely,  
MICHAEL BUTLER, Secretary,  
Cleaner London Campaign,  
161 Drury Lane, WC2,  
September 25.

## The right to be heard in Labour's great debate

From Mr W. W. Hamilton, MP for Rife Central (Labour)

Sir, As the only MP who won his seat by defeating a sitting Communist MP, I feel competent to reply to the letter today (September 25) from Mr Winterbottom, Deputy General Secretary of TASS (Technical, Administration and Supervisory Section, Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers).

The General Secretary of TASS, Mr Ken Gill, a well-known communist, is not a communist-controlled. TASS is communist-dominated. I find it absurd and indefensible that communists, hostile to the Labour Party, can have any control whatsoever over that party, structure and policies.

Having been a member of the Labour Party—and of no other—for over 40 years I need no lectures from Mr Winterbottom, or anybody else, about the importance of maintaining the links between the trade unions and the party.

What must be avoided, for the sake of everybody, is that the party be put in the position of being the helpless puppet of organisations some of which may not have the interests of the party at heart. Partnership, yes; master and servant, no.

Yours faithfully,  
W. W. HAMILTON,  
House of Commons,  
September 25.

From Mr J. D. Chapman

Sir, William Tait (September 23) asks why it is so wrong for the Labour Party to re-select or reject its parliamentary candidates.

Many people in this country would be happy to see such a procedure adopted provided that it was adopted in toto, ie, reselection by a popular ballot of all registered party members. American party candidates are no longer selected by an unelected clique in some back room (smoke-filled or otherwise), which is exactly the procedure which the Labour "reformers" threaten.

The excuse that such activists as when accused of being unrepresentative is often that brought out by the Labour Party is that the party is open to all but only the activists bother. Perhaps if these guardians of the public conscience could be less smug and self-righteous, and rather more concerned with what their self-appointed constituents actually want, (as opposed to what they are believed to need) they would not have to bother with such accusations. The sign of a popular party is a healthy membership, and this is exactly what the Labour Party has not got.

It is highly ironic, and nothing less than a tragedy, that a political movement which began as a long-awaited answer to unheard appeals for more accurate representation of a popular viewpoint should be threatened with extinction because it refuses to believe that it does not always know best.

Yours faithfully,  
J. D. CHAPMAN,  
34 Glencoe Road,  
Blackheath, SE3,  
September 25.

From Mr Ernest Armstrong, MP for Durham North West (Labour)

Sir, My colleague, Eric Heffer MP, writing on September 22, claims that the Labour Party is more influential than the Conservative Party in the growth of the Labour movement. I can only speak for my own county of Durham, where loyalty is still a virtue. In May, 1979, Labour won 100 per cent of the votes cast in Durham, and secured complete Labour representation at Westminster. Support for the party was not built up on a close study of Marxism, socialism or even Methodism. Politics in Durham means people not pamphlets, life style and values rather than manifestos and blueprints.

## Grand hotel

From Mr Jerome Caminada  
Sir, I wonder whether Somerset Maugham "would probably have scowled at the thought of Raffles Hotel being extended and renovated by the recent intax Singapore (September 25) suggests? The last time that Maugham was in Raffles, so far as I know, was in 1959 or 1960, when he revisited parts of the Far East with his secretary, I was South East Asia Correspondent of *The Times* at that time and had a drink with him in the hotel. The old master seemed indifferent to his surroundings, showing no signs of the nervousness everyone wanted to associate with him.

Changes had already been made to Raffles then. An air-conditioned grill room, for example, had been added, and the management invited a bit of trouble. It had a portrait of Queen Elizabeth I on one wall, but when the island became independent the management, wishing to make a gesture in support of the new nation, took the picture down.

The British business community promptly boycotted the restaurant until the Tudor Queen appeared in her frame again. So Raffles Hotel has already learnt, so to speak, to span the ages, and doubtless it will continue, even if overshadowed by a new complex to be called Raffles City. Singapore was, after all, Raffles's city.

Yours sincerely,  
JEROME CAMINADA,  
5 Unwin Mansions,  
Queen's Club Gardens, W14.

## Unnatural selection?

From Mrs Geraldine Turner  
Sir, This evening (September 23) I watched the television news. I learned that the few people selected to survive in our top-secret nuclear shelters are to be senior civil servants and members of the police and Armed Services.

Is it a silly question to ask, will there be space kept for artists, writers, thinkers and other impractical types? A human Noah's Ark perhaps?

Yours sincerely,  
GERALDINE TURNER,  
57 Brook Park,  
Teddington, Middlesex.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## The right to be heard in Labour's great debate

The chapel gave untutored and semi-literate men the opportunity to become men of wisdom, intelligence and caring administrators and responsible leaders. The chapel was a place of learning, growth and solid foundations were laid. They learnt to speak in public, to run their own affairs, and they were challenged to witness to their new-found faith and vision by going into public life.

They became active in trade unions and the Labour Party. They did not promise to bring in the New Jerusalem overnight, nor did they expect it to come without personal sacrifice. A new world bringing liberty and equality to ordinary people demanded new men. Their privilege was to be involved in the decision-making and they welcomed the new responsibilities.

Socialists like Arthur Henderson, Percy Lee and Jack Lawson gave leadership to working men and their wives. Inspired by the Gospel, they won more converts to socialism than all the booklets about Marxist figures could ever do. They have much to teach us now.

I share Eric's concern that Labour has turned sour in the minds of many people I wonder why. Over the past 25 years the Marxist influence in the party has increased substantially while at the same time thousands of traditional Labour voters have deserted us. If the answer to Labour's problem is to make more socialists then Methodism will have to continue its personal responsibility, continuing obligation to serve the whole community and dependence on argument and persuasion rather than dogma, slogans and control, has still very much to offer the Labour movement.

Yours faithfully,  
ERNEST ARMSTRONG,  
House of Commons, SW1,  
September 25.

From Mr J. B. Roussak

Sir, Mr Tait (September 23) appears to be badly informed about American electoral practice. Senators Javits and Gravel were not chosen renominations by a tiny and unrepresentative minority of their constituency parties, as would probably be the case were the British Labour Party to adopt a system of compulsory renomination. Instead, they each lost a mini-election, held throughout their constituencies, in which all voters registered as Republicans or Democrats, as appropriate, were eligible to participate.

Admittedly, the turnout in primaries is low, even compared to the usual poor turnout in American elections, but the system may rightly be described as considerably more democratic than its equivalent in Britain.

Yours sincerely,  
JEREMY ROUSSAK,  
48 Spax Road,  
Maidenhead, RG8 3JH,  
September 25.

From Mr William J. M. Shelton, MP for Lambeth, Streatham (Conservative)

Sir, You say in your leader of September 23 that the 12 Labour members of Parliament want to involve more Labour voters in the workings of their party and are not happy about the relationship with the trade unions. To an interested observer there seems to be a strong relationship of cause and effect between these two ambitions.

It has always seemed to me that the lack of large committed Labour parties, and the consequent lack of a strong Conservative Party, are precisely because the unions are Labour's paymasters. Labour Party activists do not have the obligation, therefore, to seek members and subscribers that doorstep as we do in order to raise funds in the Conservative Party.

## Care of dying patients

From the General Secretary of Exit  
Sir, Dr Robert Twycross (September 22) tells us that implementation of his "13-point manifesto", which he outlined at the recent Exit international conference, would significantly improve the lot of those with recurrent and terminal cancer. Would a "significant" improvement be sufficient?

The hospices, whose teaching Dr Twycross expounds, admit that 1 per cent of their patients obtain inadequate relief from pain, despite the efforts of the medical staff. A higher percentage have insufficient relief from their many other distressing symptoms.

In any case, hospices concern themselves with cancer and a few cases of motor neurone disease. They do not treat patients suffering from numerous other lingering and debilitating illnesses such as multiple sclerosis and Huntington's chorea (strongly represented amongst the membership of Exit). It will hardly help to tell such patients that if they later contract cancer in addition, they can receive hospice treatment.

At the same conference, Dr Twycross noticeably refused to reply when asked how he would deal with Mr James Haig, a patient at Stoke Mandeville who, like the hero of *Whose Life Is It Anyway?*, is paralysed from the neck down, and for the last six months has consistently expressed a wish to die. Any attempt by him would need assistance, and that the law does not allow.

## MIND and its work

From Mr N. M. Hale  
Sir, In their letter (September 20), Lady Bingley and her cosignatories said: "Furthermore, *The Times* (September 12) reported the results of a decision by the European Commission of Human Rights which found in favour of a Broadmoor patient, awarding considerable damages—the result of MIND's intervention on his behalf."

This is not the case. As *The Times* correctly reported (on September 12),

The short answer is for Labour to refuse any further funding from the unions, oblige themselves to raise the needed money from their supporters throughout the country and, at a stroke, they will realize both objectives.

Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAM SHELTON,  
House of Commons,  
September 23.

From Mr Mike Thomas, MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, East (Labour and Co-operative)

Sir, Mr Winterbottom, of TASS, protests too much. To question the validity of the block vote as at present incorporated in the Labour Party's procedures is not to attack the trade unions or their members but simply to raise some questions to which Mr Winterbottom provides no answers. For example, how would he defend any of the following?

1. That a trade union may affiliate, and secure votes at the party conference, on any number of members it chooses. This figure may bear no relation to the number of its members paying the political levy, and in some cases unions affiliate more members than they actually have.

2. That trade union members who are not members of the Labour Party (whether Conservatives or communists) may play a part in deciding how their union's block vote is cast at Labour Party Conference and thus the policy of the Labour Party.

3. That trade union votes have to be cast as a block so do not reflect any division of opinion within a union or its delegates' conference.

To use Mr Winterbottom's own union as an example: in 1977 it had 183,492 members, of whom 53 per cent contracted out or were exempt from the political levy—only 47 per cent paid it. Of the £5,736 of the members paying the levy TASS chose to affiliate only 77,522 to the Labour Party. (*Labour Weekly*, June 8, 1979.)

This entire block vote of 77,522 was then cast in line with the overall policy of a union with a minority of left-wing members and whose senior official is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Mr Winterbottom should also study the Labour Party's history more carefully. Several attempts were made between 1898 and 1905 to make Labour a "trade union party" under direction from the TUC. All were firmly rejected in favour of an independent party supported, but not controlled, by the trade unions. The founding fathers took the view that a Labour Party that was simply the creature of the trade unions would not command wide electoral support or be in the best interests of the unions themselves.

It is this principle that is at stake in the current arguments about Labour's constitution. To take away the parliamentary party's independence, by imposing a manifesto upon Labour MPs and selecting their leader for them, is to make a decisive change in the nature of the party and the role of the trade unions within it.

Yours faithfully,  
MIKE THOMAS,  
House of Commons, SW1,  
September 25.

## Literary lapse

From Mr C. J. L. Elwell  
Sir, Mr Heffer (article, September 22) writes about Robert Blatchford's Marxist influence on the Labour Party. He quotes from his autobiography, *My Life*, in which he makes no reference to Blatchford's renunciation of socialism, when he became what he called a Tory Democrat.

Yours faithfully,  
C. J. L. ELWELL,  
Ecclestone Close,  
Chalfont St Giles,  
Buckinghamshire.

## Tale of a shirt

From Mr John Gagg  
Sir, May I take issue with Sandy Wilson (September 24) over "tight-fitting hipster trousers", which he says "gentlemen took to wearing" in the early 1960s? I suggest that in fact they were foisted on us against our will, either as a fashion from America or to save material (or both).

The young liked them, and the want-to-appear young foolishly accepted them. But they are uncomfortable monstrosities, and their effect on a middle-aged paunch is unfortunate to behold.

The sooner we return to trousers held up by the waist (if any) the better.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN GAGG,  
Shoatree House,  
Princes Risborough,  
Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire,  
September 25.

## A load of rubbish

From Mr Anthony Cardeu  
Sir, Grandiose titles too often separate us from what our fathers called the facts of life. Wishing to dispose of some redundant furniture from my house in Hampshire I went in search of the local council's rubbish dump. When I asked two workmen where it was they pointed to a sign which read: "Household Waste Amenity Centre". Feeling that I was on sacred ground I tipped the furniture on to a pile of rubbish.

Surely in this age of government instruction to "face reality" and the equally pressing need to save local government money we should forbid this profane tampering with the English language.

Yours faithfully,  
ANTHONY CARDEU,  
15 Attlee Gardens,  
Church Crookham,  
Aldershot, Hampshire,  
September 25.







## SPORT

## Vest Ham play behind closed doors

John Fox  
Football Correspondent

West Ham United's 57,750 fans were the largest to have gathered at a European football match since the European Cup final when the Dutch defeated the German team in Amsterdam. The original decision to allow the club to play the return leg of the Cup-winner's Cup, against a 187-mile from London in Switzerland, was a triumph for the club. The original decision to allow the club to play the return leg of the Cup-winner's Cup, against a 187-mile from London in Switzerland, was a triumph for the club.

## Port trip takes Allison closer to his destiny

John Fox  
Football Correspondent

Alison's trip to the port of Liverpool was a triumph for the club. The original decision to allow the club to play the return leg of the Cup-winner's Cup, against a 187-mile from London in Switzerland, was a triumph for the club.

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## traliars are favourites

John Fox  
Football Correspondent

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Boxing  
Hagler can show he is  
a cut above Minter

By Stephen Lee

Marvin Hagler was to take a last out of Alan Minter's highly-readable autobiography, just a few days ago. It would have been a triumph for the club.

John Fox  
Football Correspondent

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Rugby Union  
Nottingham find form in time for cup

By Peter West

Rugby Union Correspondent

Nottingham's form in the time for the cup was a triumph for the club. The original decision to allow the club to play the return leg of the Cup-winner's Cup, against a 187-mile from London in Switzerland, was a triumph for the club.

## Weather spoils jubilee

By Joyce Whithead

The Golden Jubilee celebrations of the International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations started yesterday with matches at Dam Park, Ayr, but the weather was not to the players' advantage.

Equestrianism  
No room at  
the top for  
challengers

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

The overnight leader, who stood their ground in the Midland Bank International open class at the Weymouth Horse Trials and the Weymouth Horse Trials, was a triumph for the club.

John Fox  
Football Correspondent

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## Badminton

Final will be  
an all  
Indonesian  
affair

By Richard Streeton

The Indonesian, Rudi Hartono and Liliyana Ningsih, have had a triumph for the club. The original decision to allow the club to play the return leg of the Cup-winner's Cup, against a 187-mile from London in Switzerland, was a triumph for the club.

John Fox  
Football Correspondent

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Cricket  
Athey is asked to  
stand by for tour

The Yorkshire batsman Bill Athey will have extra cause to celebrate his 22nd birthday today because he has been nominated as one of the players for England's winter tour of the West Indies.

John Fox  
Football Correspondent

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## Weekend fixtures

John Fox  
Football Correspondent

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## Golf

Waites leaves a trail of birdies on  
a day when Epsom surrendered

By John Hennessy

The RAC Country Club, Epsom, lay down and surrendered to the assault of the professional on the second day of the Bob Hope Pro-Am tournament yesterday. Four players now share the lead on 133, 11 under par for the 6,532-yard course—Bernhard Langer (West Germany), Lee Trevino (USA), Gordon Brand (Wales) and Darryl Davis (Ireland).

John Fox  
Football Correspondent

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John Fox  
Football Correspondent

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## Miss Walker responds to testing course

By Lewine Mair

Michelle Walker was the only player to break 80 over a wet and windy day at Portrush yesterday. Her 78—two over par—had left her with a two-stroke lead over Dale Reid, Jennie Lee Smith and Muriel Thompson.

John Fox  
Football Correspondent

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## Fourth division

John Fox  
Football Correspondent

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No laughing matter for Eric Sykes as he drives off in the Bob Hope Pro-Am.

John Fox  
Football Correspondent

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Football Correspondent

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## Disappointing day for the champion

By Peter Ryde

It was sad to see the British male opponent had missed from four feet for the match on the 18th.

John Fox  
Football Correspondent

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## Rugby Union

John Fox  
Football Correspondent

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SPORT

Yachting

# Beaten Australians plan bigger and better challenge

From John Nicholls  
Newport (RI), Sept 26

"I shall return" was the theme of Alan Bond's final press conference at the end of the America's Cup at Newport, Rhode Island, yesterday. Having just seen his challenger, Australia, beaten comprehensively by the defender, Freedom, to record Bond's third successive failure to win the cup, one would have given him for perhaps expressing some hesitancy in coming again. But not a bit of it; his next challenge in 1983 is to be bigger and better than ever.

He announced plans to build two new boats, both to be designed by Ben Lexcen, who was part-designer of Australia. Jim Hardy will be involved as an advisor to the project, but definitely will not be the helmsman. He claims he has now established a record as a three-time loser and does not want to extend his run. The helmsman will probably be John Bertrand, a sailor who was with the team at Newport.

No doubt the solitary win achieved by Australia in the second race of her four-one defeat

has persuaded Bond he can do better next time. There was no doubt that the Australian boat was the equal of Freedom in light winds, but she was not such a good all-rounder. Bond said he was encouraged by the relaxed attitude of the New York Yacht Club's rules concerning the source of supply of the challenger's equipment. He believes that, with a good hull and crew, and the right of equipment from all over the world, all future challenges should be more competitive.

Dennis Connor, the helmsman and driving force behind Freedom, has vowed to defend the cup. He admitted that the campaign to prepare Freedom for the defence had placed enormous strains on himself and some of his crew. Two years of continuous sailing can be trying for wives, families and careers. He was uncertain whether he could do it again. If he was asked by another syndicate.

Unfortunately for all concerned, Connor has set a precedent for his defender and challenger to follow. The old type of campaign where a boat could be launched in the spring of a cup year and



In the drink: Connor, the victorious helmsman.

then worked up for a few months will never work again. Freedom was not as invincible as we had been led to believe, but she was in a class of her own at Newport this year. One hopes that Alan Bond, Tony Boyden, Peter de Savary, Yves Roussier, and other potential challengers know what they have to do.

Athletics

# Chinese proving generous hosts

From David Bonavia  
Peking, Sept 26

A bogus fire alarm, and embarrassment over an antique porcelain vase, have not dampened the spirit of British, European and American athletes competing here in China's first attempt at hosting an international meeting of this kind. Britain's runners did well today, especially the 100 metres, while China's team fared badly except in the javelin, the triple jump, and one or two other events where accuracy and technique count for more than style.

Teams from Britain, the United States, France, West Germany, Italy, Finland and Romania accepted invitations to the two-day event in Peking following the success of the Chinese in Japan. The Chinese hosts were the only ones who showed either the will or the ability to march in step at the opening ceremony.

Prized for individual winners today consisted of intricate clothing, vases, but the Chinese proposed to give the winning national team a precious ceramic antique, a statue of a Chinese official, and other potential challengers know what they have to do.

European and American athletes this evening made light of Chinese reverses on the track, where the local runners came mostly last or near last. They insisted that if China had not refused to attend the Moscow Olympics for political reasons, they could have had one or two notable successes. High jumps at the guest house last night, involving a burning waste paper basket, caused anxious Chinese staff to rouse the athletes from their rooms in case of fire. Otherwise, relations with the hosts seem to have been steady.

Craig Masbach, of New York and Trinity College, Oxford, spoke of the problems facing the Chinese in their training. The high jumps and technical difficulties and the hospitality the visitors have received in Peking. While regretting that they did not have a better personal performance, Masbach said that the Chinese attitude, and the fact that they were training hard, were impressive.

Today's meeting went off under a heavy autumn rain, but a crowd of perhaps 12,000 Chinese spectators, who were subdued in their reactions, and made at most a few faint noises, were the few foreign journalists and their own nation's competitors.

# Palace stand head and shoulders above rest

By Nicholas Harding

Although the 1980-81 season officially opened last weekend with a splattering of games here and there, the campaign proper gets under way today and tomorrow. All the leading teams will be in action, most of them for the first time competitively in the league that will be sponsored by Rotary Watches for the third time.

Regarding a guess as to which club or clubs will be stepping up to the important trophies next spring is to look at the teams in football these days, for English basketball like the other round ball game is ruled by a monopoly. The one side that has been dominant with football you cannot go far wrong by predicting that Liverpool and Nottingham Forest will capture the major honours in basketball there is only one team that stands literally head and shoulders above the rest.

Crystal Palace are the club. Last season they collected all the three top prizes, one of them being the league championship for the fifth consecutive season. In attempts to interrupt the sequence all but one of Palace's rivals have signed top American players, but since the champions have kept abreast of the strategy by signing themselves, Marry Court, a 6ft 5in centre from Villanova, it is difficult to see them being surpassed.

It would do the game no harm if Doncaster or Team Flat, minding, the two clubs showed signs of threat. Palace's reign last season was a case of the victors' circle. It was a case of the victors' circle. It was a case of the victors' circle.

Doncaster may have had it last season, but the Yorkshire club will have to find the solution to why they invariably "free" on the big occasion and a replacement for their departed inside forward, Brian Dunn, if they are to remain in the top. Perhaps Flat, who have no money to spend, will be more successful in making a more of the tenacity that they were beaten national of plenty. Finalists and finishers in the league, John Sproston, Michael Sanson should be a good bet to win the trophy. The 7ft 7in Canadian, Paul Stewart, the Great British international, who has left to a club, is being "unrumped".

## Redcar programme

[Television (ITV): 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45 races]  
1.45 TALLY-HO STAKES (2-y-o: £2,035: 7f)  
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## PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE



## Coping with redundancy



Mr Roy Squires: conserving his "pocket money".

## Jobless for a second time

Mr Roy Squires is jobless at the age of 48. He is just one of the 2,039,003 faces behind the latest unemployment figures.

Six months ago Mr Squires was the 15,000-a-year manager of Camden Enterprises, London, a registered charity set up as a woodworking workshop to train out-of-work youngsters and provide them with work.

He had held the job for two years, found it thoroughly satisfying and it is still a matter of some pride to him that he had been instrumental in finding employment for several young people. Then Camden Enterprises' funds ran out.

Ironically, it is Mr Squires, married with one child still at home, who now signs on once a fortnight at the unemployment office for his £29.99 a week dole money. His life-style has not so much changed as disappeared.

As he says: "One minute, you can smoke, drink or take a brain ride like a normal adult. The next you are back to being a child, conserving your 'pocket money' like a 10-year-old. But you are not a 10-year-old, you are a married man with the full range of marital responsibilities."

Mrs Squires works at a children's nursery, so his dole money is basically that of a single man—the flat rate of £15.50 a week, plus an earnings-related supplement. Were she not working, he would be able to claim a further £11.45 a week for her and possibly £1.70 a week for their daughter.

As it is, he has been too dispirited even to check whether he might still get the £170 for the child and survive on the £39.29, with all the other household expenses being borne on the wife's income.

That, increasingly, has become the pattern for the unemployed of the 1980s. If you have a working wife, you are unlikely to come within the scope of the supplementary benefit scheme and thus any extra cash.

So where does the £29.99 go? The Squires live in a £15-a-week council flat and need in the order of £20 a week for basic housekeeping. That is already a short-fall of £5 a week to be made up from Mrs Squires' earnings. In such circumstances the normal rules of family budgeting go out of the window, along with the deep rooted notion of the man being the breadwinner.

Mr Squires hands £20 of the money immediately to his wife—your dole comes through the post as a Giro cheque—and subsists on the remaining £9.99. "There are hidden expenses in being out of work," he explains. "Because you must hope that the next job is just round the corner and life will return to normal, there is no point in applying for rent or rate rebates, so people out of work for a longer period are likely to lose out."

"There is also the cost of looking for work," Mr Squires visits his local Jobcentre several times a week, scans the jobs columns and applies for

One in twelve of the adult population capable of working is now out of a job. The already frightening total of 2,039,003 jobless announced by the Department of Employment on Tuesday is still on the increase. As many as another 500,000 could be unemployed within 12 months.

No one is immune from the threat of redundancy; so it is just as well to be prepared.

## Taxation Revenue rules for golden handshakes

When you lose your job the least your employer must give you is your P45 form. If you have another job, hand the form to your new employer who will continue to deduct tax at the correct level.

Otherwise, send the form to the tax inspector, asking for a repayment of tax as you do not expect to start work in the near future.

If it is near the end of the tax year, you may have to wait until after April 5 for the refund and it could be May or June before you receive it.

Ignore the tax aspects of any lump sum paid to you at your peril. It is essential that the lump sum payment you receive should be treated as either a compensation or testimonial payment in which case it will be taxed as a capital sum, although subject to special rules. If the Inland Revenue were able to regard it as a reward for services rendered, even a big lump sum payment would be regarded as income and taxed as such.

Having established that the payment is of a capital nature, it is subject to tax under the "golden handshake" legislation introduced in 1960. This provides three main kinds of relief for the lump sum payment to the employee.

The first and best known is that the first £10,000 is tax-free. Another tax exempt alternative for high earners or long servers is the standard capital superannuation benefit (SCSB). Your final salary is multiplied by the number of years' service and the total multiplied again by a twentieth of the years worked.

This formula can provide more than £10,000 but the snag is that if you are entitled to a lump sum from the company pension scheme at retirement, this has to be deducted from your SCSB.

A third and most important relief for people with substantial redundancy payments is "top slicing" of the excess over £10,000. Tax is calculated as though only a fraction (a maximum of one-sixth) of the payment is chargeable to tax in that year. The average rates of tax that would have applied to that one-sixth are applied to the total amount, substantially reducing the tax liability.

A word of warning: be wary of taking on a new job during the tax year in which you receive a golden handshake. It is quite possible for further income earned during the year to be taxed effectively at rates of well over 100 per cent because of the reduction in top slicing relief it could entail.

If it happens to you the shock of a job loss is likely to banish most other considerations from your mind. But there is so much you need take action on—immediately—if you are to help yourself survive financially.

If you have never been on the dole before, what benefits are you and your family entitled to? How do you cope with the mortgage

repayments? What do you do about a pension scheme? And how do you set about getting a tax rebate? All these, and other financial questions, are covered in this special Personal Investment and Finance refund supplement prepared by Sylvia Morris, Drummond, Danby Bloch, Raymond Goe and Margaret Stone.

## Unemployment benefits

## Register immediately

Do not delay going down to your local employment office to sign on once you have been made redundant or set the wheels in motion for claiming unemployment benefits.

There is no such thing as a back-payment to cover the time between losing your job and registering as unemployed. Take your P45 (statement of earnings from your last job) along with you or some other record of your National Insurance number.

## Flat rate benefits

Once you have signed on the dole you will receive benefits for a wage payable fortnightly (although you can get them paid weekly) by cheque as long as you have had deducted at source by your erstwhile employer, sufficient Class 1 national insurance contributions to the relevant tax year.

For benefit this year you have to look to contributions made during 1978/79 when you

must have paid on an amount equal to 50 times the then lower weekly earnings limit of £17.50.

You will not be able to live it up on unemployment benefits which amount to £18.50 a week for a single person plus a further £11.45 for an adult dependant. You can also claim £170 for each of your children (on top of the normal £4 a week child benefit).

But from November 24 this £170 is going down to £125 a week (while child benefit goes up to £4.75). Conversely, at the same time, the single person and adult dependant rates go up to £20.65 and £12.75 respectively.

You may also qualify for the earnings-related sum which is paid automatically along with the basic benefit. The weekly amount with which you end up is worked on a scale from 1p if you were earning £76 in the relevant tax year (working below this amount) to a maximum of £17.67 if you were earning £6,000 a year or more.

The amount of benefit is based on your "reckonable" weekly earnings, the result of dividing your "earnings factor" by 50. On earnings of £3,250 your reckonable weekly earnings are £65.

If your reckonable earnings were over £17.50 and £36 a week, you get one-third of the amount over £17.50. For reckonable earnings between £30 and £120, the formula changes. Earnings with an excess of £167 (yes, £4,167) plus 15 per cent of any amount over £30. On the same reckonable earnings of £65 the earnings-related benefit is £29.42 a week to the nearest penny.

From the beginning of January, however, you could see your income from this source drop. Minimum qualification goes up from £17.50 a week to £19.50 while on earnings over £30, the percentage is being reduced from 15 to 10 per cent. The cut-off point for maximum benefit, though, is going up from £120 to £135.

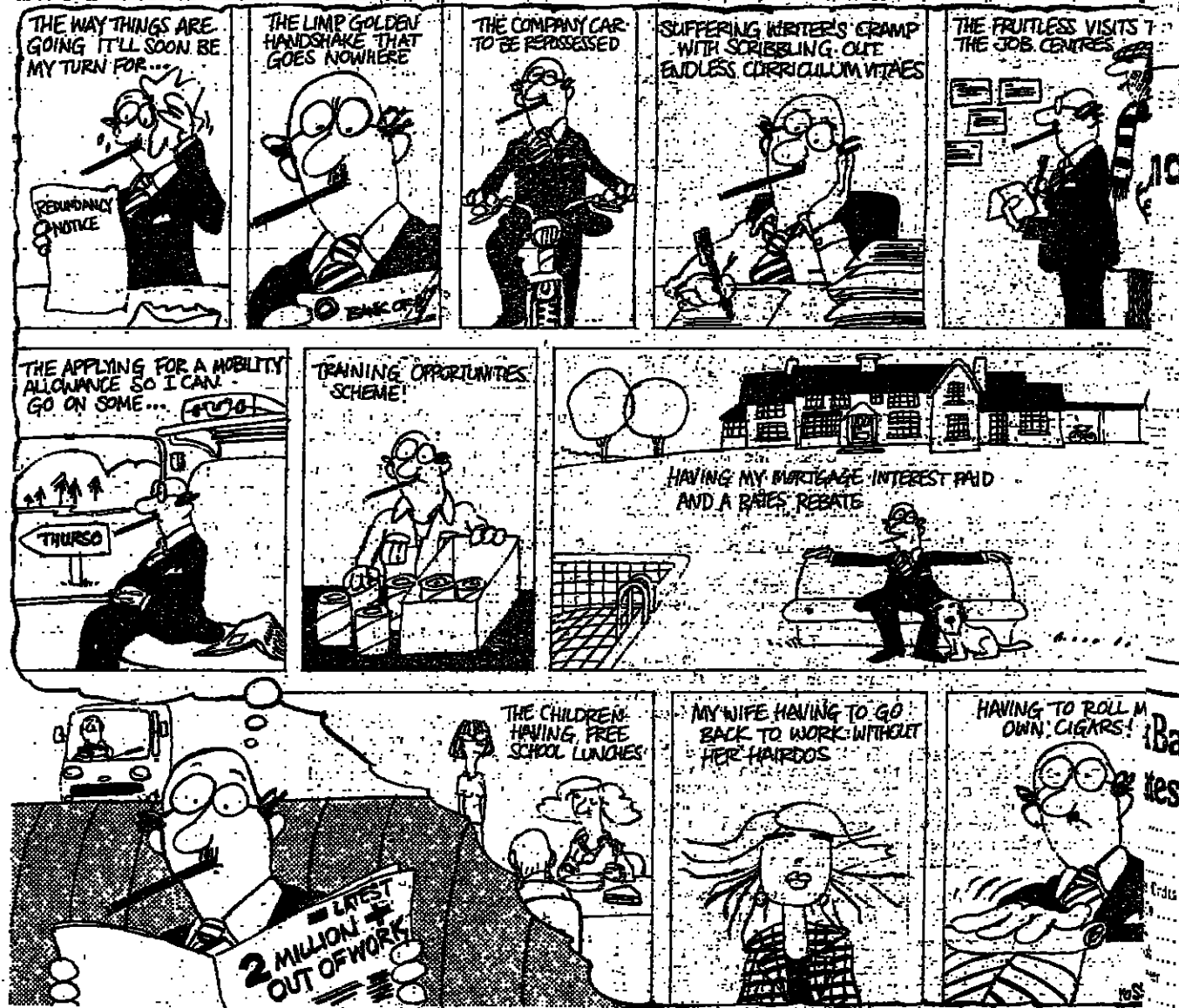
The overriding point is the amount you claim the flat rate plus dependant benefits and the earnings-related tier must not be more than 85 per cent of earnings which the supplement is. Remember you will not see earnings-related until you have been on the dole for two weeks. The flat rate is paid for six months only coming to a nasty halt.

## Future contributions

Once you are registered employed you will be credited with national insurance contributions while you are a job. These will count towards your pension. The contributions only count towards rate benefit.

Earnings-related unemployment benefits will disappear in January 1982, with the Government's pledge of some term benefits.

## HOFF OF HEYBRIDGE HEATH



## Supplementary benefits

## For those really on the breadline

Supplementary benefits are payable on top of dole money. Unlike unemployment benefits, payment does not depend on your national insurance contributions. Instead it is meant to help you out if you are unemployed and have no other income. To apply get Form B1 from your local "unemployment" benefit office.

pay you, if anything, the social security office checks your expenditure against a fixed scale of £29.70 a week for a married couple with no children, rising to £40.10 for a family with two children under five. Rates, rent or mortgage interest is added to this figure. If the total is less than your income you qualify for supplementary benefit and the state makes up the shortfall paid to you directly.

Any savings or capital you have over £1,200 will affect your case. Your supplementary benefits, if you qualify, will be reduced by 25p for each £50 of capital you have over £1,200. In mid-November this is all due to change. Then you will not qualify if you have savings of over £2,000, excluding the value of your house. Savings of £2,000 or less will be totally disregarded when assessing a claim.

## Hall Engineering (Holdings) Limited

### Interim Dividend on Ordinary Shares

The unaudited results of the Group for the six months ended 30th June, 1980, are as follows:

	First half 1980 £000's	First half 1979 £000's	Full Year 1979 £000's
Turnover	56,486	47,974	97,680
Profit before taxation	3,600	2,880	6,303
Taxation	1,872	1,498	2,237
	1,728	1,382	4,066
Preference dividend paid	32	32	64
Earnings per Ordinary Share:			
Basic	13.83p	11.23p	33.13p
Fully diluted	12.14p	9.89p	28.89p

The Directors have declared an interim dividend for the year of 3.41p per Ordinary Share to be paid on 7th November, 1980, to Shareholders on the Register at the close of business on 10th October, 1980. The total cost of this will be £449,270 (1979 3.1p per share—cost £374,500).

During the first half of the year £1,485,617 of 7½% Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1982/97 was converted into 1,093,414 Ordinary Shares of 50p each. The downturn in the United Kingdom economy is now having adverse effects upon the profits of our home-based activities but this is being compensated mainly by improvements overseas.

Issued on behalf of Hall Engineering (Holdings) Ltd.  
Harlescott Lane, Shrewsbury SY1 3AS

## Housing

## Sympathetic societies have some answers

Maintaining the mortgage may be the biggest item of monthly expenditure in the family budget; it is also the one people set most store by when they become unemployed.

Building societies are not reporting waves of despair from borrowers who are unable to meet their commitments because of job loss. In areas of highest unemployment the most noticeable impact so far has been upon building society deposits which are being boosted by redundancy payments.

However, the repercussions on borrowers may be delayed. Some redundancy money is undoubtedly being used either to repay some of the loan, or keep up the monthly payments. When it runs out, then the difficulties could begin.

If the financial pressures of keeping up with the mortgage payments are or become too heavy, it is essential that you consult your building society branch manager as soon as possible. He no more likes the idea of foreclosing your mortgage than you do—particularly while the housing market is so depressed.

In the days of single-figure mortgage interest rates, the obvious solution was for the borrower to pay the interest element only, a saving of some 30 per cent on the monthly payment. But with a 15 per cent mortgage interest rate, the capital repayment during

the first year amounts to only 3 per cent of the monthly figure, so conversion to an interest-only payment, will not save you much money.

If you are in severe financial trouble, but do not qualify for supplementary benefits, which could include mortgage interest, then your building society manager will probably suggest a six month moratorium on all payments, which could be extended when it comes for review. But the interest owing is not forgotten. It is added on to your existing debt.

With an endowment-type mortgage there is little alternative but to keep up the premium. If you live in rented accommodation you can apply for a rent rebate (council tenants) or rent allowance (private tenants).

Rate and rent rebates and allowances depend on the size of your family, your income (you do not have to be unemployed to claim them), and the amount you pay in rates, excluding water rates or sewerage charges, or rent, after making off anything you pay for rates, heating, or other services.

If you are drawing supplementary benefits, which cover your rates in full, you cannot get a rebate as well. The same applies to rent—but it is worth checking with the local social security office.

## Pensions

## Treated like other leavers

If you were made redundant in the old days, one of the extra sources of cash you could fall back on in the following months of shortage was a redundancy payment.

It was, of course, a classic example of taking a short-term advantage at the expense of a long-term gain.

The government effectively put paid to this practice in 1975, with new legislation enshrining the principle of preserved or frozen pensions. If there is no transfer into the pension scheme of a new employer, there are exceptions to this general rule.

First of all, it is still possible to cash in your pension contributions in respect of those made into a scheme before April, 1975. (Some pension schemes prohibit this if you were earning £5,000 or more at the time.) You will have to pay tax at the rate of 10p in the pound on the refund.

Temporarily, as it may seem to get your hands on this money, try not to; you will probably regret the decision when, as a retired pensioner, the savings might up the balance against getting supplementary benefits.

Also, if it is a waste of your employer's contributions on your behalf—which will go into the pension fund—we benefit those still working.

Post-1975 "contributions" funds (less national insurance contributions) are also available

to those who have been with a company for less than five years. Otherwise a redundant employee is treated in just the same way as any other leaver. His pension will either be "frozen" (based on his last salary) until retirement, with or without increases depending upon company policy; or transferred into the scheme of the next employer, if that is one.

Neither deal is particularly attractive, and the ongoing debate about transfer values is relevant to the redundant, too. There is a strong case that they deserve better treatment than someone who leaves a firm of his own accord for a better paid job—not the dole queue.

If your scheme is contracted out of the state earnings-related pension scheme, your ex-employer will "buy back" into the state scheme to preserve your guaranteed minimum pension rights since 1978 on earnings currently between £19.50 and £135 a week (14 per cent times years' service until the scheme matures after 20 years).

However, once you are registered unemployed, you will be credited only with national insurance contributions to the flat rate, basic state pension—£37.30 for a married couple, rising to £43.45 in November—in respect of the unemployed period of your life.

The earnings-related pension applies only to years when you are actually working, although

it should be possible for younger unemployed to up the required 20-year business record.

If you are over 50 and redundant, there is a "buy back" scheme which allows you to buy back your pension rights up to the age of 65, at a cost of 10p in the pound on the refund. It is likely to be of company rather than the conventional redundancy benefits.

What happens, however, you are not merely being redundant but the company having to shut down, is shoddy, and generally in the face of the pension scheme, which is quite separate entity, will survive to pay benefits to which you are entitled.

What about the trustee shares? However, there is an exceptional case where a pension fund is insolvent in which case you will have no more creditor of any kind.

Do not forget that most pension schemes offer death benefits (up to a maximum of times salary) and some payment health insurance protection to members cover might extend for months after redundancy. It might stop about a year, though, your employer you can show it individually or extra medical check, important that you should



**FINANCIAL NEWS**

## Stock markets

# Equities easier in dull session

My niece has decided finally not to marry the father of her child, although both are free to marry. She maintains that a child born out of wedlock these days has the same rights as a legitimate child. I am very interested to know whether this is correct. (M. N., Edgware.)

Nowadays an illegitimate child automatically becomes legitimate when the mother and parents marry. In many respects, the distinction between illegitimate and legitimate children no longer exists. An illegitimate child has the same rights of inheritance as a child whose father or your niece should marry without leaving a will. It also has an equal right to apply to the court for a share in your estate, although it is usually excluded from their wills. But, an illegitimate child is not entitled to inherit property from other relatives who die intestate.

The methods available for obtaining maintenance from the father are less favourable for an illegitimate child, whose right to maintenance normally ceases at 16 whereas a legitimate child can obtain financial support from the father for a longer period.

174p after its half-time results were  
but Tilbury Contracting's profits  
setback left the shares 26p off  
at 190p while Toys & Co fell  
7p to 60p and Williams & Jameson  
shed 10p at 100p for similar  
reasons.

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European unity took on a new  
meaning in the market this  
week as European buyers took  
a close interest in the affairs  
of Distillers. A large end-of-  
month seller of 300,000 shares  
saw his stake mopped up in a  
matter of minutes yesterday as  
dealers spoke of "persistent  
buying" which has been evident  
all week. The shares closed un-  
changed yesterday at 225p.

**By Peter Wilson-Smith**

James Neill, the Sheffield chairman, has called the dividend to be paid to shareholders by over a third. Profits fell sharply in the six months to June 30 and future prospects are uncertain.

Sales in the first half of 1980 were £10.5m, down from £12.2m in £26.4m but the group sold less by volume in both the two preceding half years.

This combined with pressure on margins from increased competition and a fall in profitability because of the strong pound and a rise in interest charges from £1.05m to £1.41m, left pre-tax profits down from £1.1m to £0.7m.

The profit was struck after additional replacement cost depreciation of £534,000 against

Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
— (1.26)	—	1.1*(1.1)
1.25(—)	—	(1.28)
2.44(2.44)	12/12	1.75(1.75)
2.00(0.5)	—	(4.87)
3.41(3.1)	—	(3.0)
3.5(3.15)	7/11	(7.0)
0.9(0.82)	—	(8.75)
4.25(—)	18/11	(2.6)
0.86(0.86)	—	2.84
— (—)	—	5.25(5.25)
0.58(0.58)	24/10	(2.95)
— (—)	—	(1.62)
0.58(0.76)	—	0.74(0.53)
1.15(1.15)	20/11	(3.72)

Elsewhere in **Business News** dividends  
pay by 1.423. Profits are shown pretax

**By Richard Allen**

Market concern about late figures from Group Lotus proved unfounded with the announcement yesterday of pretax profits up from £76,000 to £1.3m for the year to the end of December.

But the group, which blamed computer delays for the lateness in reporting, concedes that in the face of appalling market conditions it will be hard put to do anything like that figure this year.

Lotus still has high hopes of rebuilding its battered U.S. States image, but at the moment high sterling and the recession have made it difficult.

John Bushell, managing director yesterday that the U.S. States price of an Esprit £22,000 at the end of 1978; it is £36,000.

The group's hopes now hang on two designs, one for the Elite and Elan and new turbo-version of the Esprit. In the meantime, engineers

## Briefly

**Wace Group :** Turnover for first half of 1980, £3.21m (£2.84m). Pretax profits dropped from £175,000 to £91,000. Trading in the second half-year to date has been extremely poor.

**George Wills and Sons (Holdings) :** Turnover for first half of 1980, £35.2m (£37.4m). Pretax profits, £553,000 (£603,000). Board expects full-year's results to be in line with the first half.

Dealings started on Monday in the 163 (2) stock John Baker (Insulation), the group that has recently bought into the video market and is steered by financial adviser, who, who has a 10 per cent stake.

Baker exchange contracts to buy Intervention Video for £25,333 preferred 11 ordinary shares and 11.06m cash of which £200,000 has been paid and the balance will be settled by the placing of new shares, which has now been completed with a variety of City institutions.

Insulation also has completed a deal with United Artists for a three-year licensing agreement to distribute 20 of its major film titles in the United Kingdom and Eire.

**'Incorporated in Zimbabwe)**

**DIVIDEND No. 112**

The directors today declared dividend No. 112 being the final dividend for the year ended 31st August, 1980 of 6 cents per share, payable to shareholders registered in the books of the company at the close of business on 17th October, 1980. Dividend warrants will be posted on or about 13th November, 1980. The transfer registers in Zimbabwe, the United Kingdom and South Africa will be closed from 18th to 24th October, 1980 inclusive. The annual report and accounts for the year ended 31st August, 1980 will be sent to members on 13th November, 1980.

Zimbabwean non-resident shareholders tax at the rate of 20 per cent will be deducted from the dividend where applicable.

This dividend, together with the interim dividend of 4 cents per share declared on 28th March, 1980 makes a total of 10 cents per share for the year.

Audited results for the year ended 31st August, 1980 with comparative figures for the previous year are as follows:—

	Year ended 31st August 1980	Year ended 31st August 1979
<b>SALES</b>		
Coal (Tonnes) .....	2 382 199	2 221 304
Coke (Tonnes) .....	235 158	201 471
	<u>\$000's</u>	<u>\$000's</u>
<b>TRADING PROFIT</b>	5 144	4 205
Net interest and dividends receivable .....	933	683
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION</b>	<u>6 077</u>	<u>4 888</u>
Taxation .....	1 790	1 500
<b>PROFIT AFTER TAXATION ..</b>	<u>4 287</u>	<u>3 388</u>
Add: Extraordinary item — Profit on realisation of investments .....	192	—
	4 479	3 388
<b>-Add: Unappropriated profit from the previous year</b>	896	888
	<u>5 375</u>	<u>4 276</u>
<b>APPROPRIATIONS</b>		
Deduct: Capital reserve .....	2 500	1 100
Dividends .....	2 533	2 280
	<u>5 033</u>	<u>3 380</u>
<b>Unappropriated profit at 31st August, 1980</b>	<u>342</u>	<u>896</u>
<b>Earnings per share .....</b>	<u>16.92c</u>	<u>13.38c</u>
<b>Dividends per share</b>	<b>Cents</b>	<b>Cents</b>
Interim .....	4	3
Final .....	6	6
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

This dividend is declared in the currency of Zimbabwe. Payments from the United Kingdom and South Africa will be made in the equivalents of the Zimbabwean value at the rates of exchange ruling at the close of business on 4th November, 1980.

**Note:** The Department of Taxes is seeking to change the basis on which the depletion allowance to the Company is calculated and which has been employed over many years. If the Department were to succeed in establishing a new basis, the additional liability to income tax in respect

The Company has been advised that the new basis of calculation used by The Department of Taxes should be challenged and, accordingly, where amended assessments have been raised objections have been lodged. The

By order of the board  
ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION  
SERVICES LIMITED  
Sunderland

**Registered Office:**  
70 Central Samora Machel  
Avenue  
P.O. Box 1108  
Salisbury C4

Zimbabwe  
London Office:  
40 Holborn Viaduct  
London EC1P 1AJ

26th September, 1980

debt of £278,000 in the full-year figures reflects the wind-up costs of Lotus's own United States marketing subsidiary following last autumn's distribution agreement with Rolls-Royce.

and marine equipment group, which has no interim dividend.

After losing \$122,000 before tax in the second half of 1979, Brooks lost \$533,000 in the first half of 1980. Profit in the comparable period were \$420,000. Brooks made a pre-interest loss, and a rise in share price from \$20 to \$25.00. \$225,000 compounded the damage. Group turnover slipped from £3.7m to £3.43m.

Mr Colin Banks, chairman, forecasts a 1980 Interim

is launching a \$100m guaranteed floating rate notes on international markets. The issue being launched by National Westminster Finance B.V. is fully-guaranteed by the bank. The issue is to run to 1992 and will be placed at a premium over the mean and the offered London inter-bank rate.

**From San Francisco**  
Sept. 26.

Within two years the oil shale deposits of Cathedral Bluffs, Colorado, could be the site of the world's biggest mine, producing 94,000 barrels of oil a day. It is the most spectacular project in a new wave of optimism sweeping the American oil shale industry.

annual convention of the American Mining Congress here. A workforce of 4,400 will blast out underground caverns deep in the Rocky Mountains, measuring 300ft high by 165ft wide. This will require 300,000lb of high explosive a day.

Industry experts believe that despite the huge investment, comparable with the cost of conventional oil reserves in the North Sea and the Alaska North Slope, oil from shale is not the answer. The vapour condenses and runs in pipes to the surface where it is refined.

Two similar projects are under way in Colorado. Union Oil, a Californian company, is re-starting a project at Parachute Creek

**Clarke Nickolls and Coombes:** Net returns and fees for half year to June 30 £324,000 (£327,000). Net trading loss £9,000 (profit £3,000). Interim 1.75p (1.5p). Pre-tax profit £302,500 (£310,500).

wishes to point out that the comparative group profit figure of £543,000 in results for year after tax included deferred tax released of £338,000. Without this qualification it would appear that trading profits had declined, whereas they have actually increased.

**Investment:** The Ford main dealer reported that profits collapse from £1.7m to £107,000 in the first half-year. Chairman gave a warning that trading conditions for rest of year seem likely to be even more difficult.

**Galliford Brindley:** Pretax profits of Galliford Brindley of £3.16m

sufficient to produce acceptable profits. Beijerinvest's subsidiary, Felix International, has signed an agreement covering Felix's acquisition of Ecauvais-Plumrose, a division within the Danish Plumrose concern. Office and Electronic Machines' turnover fell from £13.59m to £12.27m in the first half of this year. Pretax profits, £1.37m (1.47m). literim dividend unchanged.

During low oil prices in the 1960s, it produced 50,000 barrels a day using room and pillar mining. Rio del Norte, a Colorado company, is to develop it from an open pit. Both will liquify shale in huge retorts.

0 billion barrels of shale oil. million barrels are recoverable technologies. This amount would America's 1979 liquid petroleum for 90 years.

Mountains, will attract powerful environmentalists. The industry is whether regulations protecting fauna and flora can be met. Mr. that it has yet to be established Colorado River can provide the

**Michael Prest**  
*Mining Correspondent*

about half truths is opposing is also true. The words are told: "Give left hand," which is yes, he is, his is. Similarly, he informed reporter: "the stock upker

index of 30 leading  
only one oil share,  
costs only one  
contrast, the FT all-  
x (of 500 stocks)  
its ground. But,  
a 15 per cent  
oil shares.

Racal, Plessey, Dowty and  
indeed, a clutch of others. They  
thought about all the oil re-  
fineries, storage tanks, pipelines,  
terminals, sundry buildings, jet  
aircraft, and missile loss, broken  
or destroyed.

Apart from oil, we only had  
more gloom from the Confederation  
of British Industry (what  
it is) and companies report-  
ing either worse, or better,  
than feared. One of two enter-  
prises called on shareholders for

the £100 million. But  
thanks to a boom in  
dealing: and even poor  
Grattan, the stricken mail ordered  
group which made no money at  
all, the first half of 1974  
year, scraped together £2m in  
the first half of this one.

Down went Dunlop's first-half  
profits by £3m to £15m and  
City stock market. The  
no worse, while  
collapse from 26.4m to £2m in  
interim profits was tempered  
by a dividend maintained be-  
cause the directors had

lated Credits	16%	production was still falling. The	their hands.
& Co	16%	implication was that the bottom	Deal of the week was the
Bank	16%	of the recession lay somewhere	Kwik-Fit sale to Dunlop of 81
Bank	16%	beneath them, but to one knew	Firestone depots for £32m, or
mbalster	16%	quite where. But it takes more	for more than it paid Firestone
ster	16%	than CBI gloom, factory	for 180 depots last month.
ster	16%	closures or even one in shivers	
and Glyn's	16%	unemployed to send shivers	Peter Wainwright

detail on sums of  
and under 150p are  
150p - 150p are  
150p - 150p are

## MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Rises

COLLEGE DEGREE	145p 991p		Vickers	8p to 120p	Int	Comment
	Falls					
reference & Work Experience in Executive, Market or Document Detailed Resume <b>EASTERN UNIVERSITY</b> Burl, Indiana, CAI 014 80 U.S.A. all information by California of interest by Public Information).	243p	228p	Bass	9p to 228p		Sector caution
	295p	183p	BAT Inde	10p to 231p		Peer interim
	146p	88p	Brixton Estate	10p to 231p		Peer interim
	228p	178p	GKN	15p to 181p		Final div fears
	357p	231p	Office & El	27p to 313p		Int setback

Company	Price/Csh	Gross Div/P	Yld %	P/E
Airsprung Group	49	—	6.7	13.7
Armstrong & Rhodes	22	—	1.4	6.4
				2.9

Jackson Group	82	—	8.0	7.5	—	business building up its life
James Burrough	121	—	7.9	6.5	+9.9	fund to £14m.
Robert Jenkins	310	+5	—	10.1	—	New products include a con-
Torday Limited	220	—	15.1	6.9	3.7	ventional with-profits endow-
Twinkl Ord	114	—	—	—	—	ment and a low-cost endowment
Twinkl 15% ULS	81	—	15.0	18.5	—	for house purchase, and a range
			3.0	6.6	6.9	

Unblock Holdings	100	—	5.7	5.7	5.5
Walter Alexander	100	—	5.7	5.7	5.5
W. S. Yeates	241	—	12.1	5.0	3.9

is not prepared under provision of SSAP15.



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## Wall Street

[illegible]

best gains recently, among those hardest hit

[illegible]

## Money Market

[illegible]

1 month	14-15	7 months	15-16
2 months	15-16	8 months	16-17
3 months	16-17	9 months	17-18
4 months	17-18	10 months	18-19
5 months	18-19	11 months	19-20
6 months	19-20	12 months	20-21

The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed at 10,250.75, up 10.25 points from 10,240.50. The Dow Jones Transportation Average closed at 1,020.75, up 10.25 points from 1,010.50. The Dow Jones Utility Average closed at 1,020.75, up 10.25 points from 1,010.50. The Dow Jones Average closed at 1,020.75, up 10.25 points from 1,010.50. The Dow Jones Average closed at 1,020.75, up 10.25 points from 1,010.50.

First Class  
3 months 16  
Finance Bonds

[illegible][illegible]



## Stock Exchange Prices

**GILTS + GUARANTEED DEPOSITS** **17.1% PA**  
TIME-LIFE INVESTMENTS LTD. LONDON  
**Time-Life Investments**  
**maximising retirement income**  
 for discussion & details  
**01-628 5684**

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin Monday. Dealings End, Oct 10.  $\S$  Contango Day, Oct 13. Settlement Day, Oct 20  
 $\S$  Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

1979-80	Price	Chgo	Tid	Yld	Company	1979-80	Price	Chgo	Tid	Yld	Company	1979-80	Price	Chgo	Tid	Yld	Company	1979-80	Price	Chgo	Tid	Yld	Company				
High	Low	Company	Price	Chgo	Tid	Yld	Company	Price	Chgo	Tid	Yld	Company	Price	Chgo	Tid	Yld	Company	Price	Chgo	Tid	Yld	Company	Price	Chgo	Tid	Yld	Company
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and with Beryl Down

Manchester, Deansgate and St. Andrew's Street, the main thoroughfares of the city, are being widened and repaved. The paving of King Street, a pedestrian way, falls miserably through lack of the restaurant, and coffee, houses to make London's South Molton Street so convivial. But the city should beware the idea of Oldham Street, decaying as it is, into amusement arcades and debauchery, and take heed of the enterprising spirits who still have imagination and suggestions for the city's survival.

Among them is Cyril Eloy Jones, general manager of Marks and Spencer, Market Street, past president of the Chamber of Trade and a member of the Manchester economic advisory committee. His suggestions for the improvement of shopping in the city include better and cheaper parking, the pedestrianization of Market Street ("it costs nothing to put up a couple of barriers; to see if it works") and the development of Oldham Street as a shopping street for craft and indigenous trade.

Many of the city's problems, he feels, lie in the fact that the Greater Manchester area created six years ago, is divided into 12 districts, each interested

run and warm-hearted, but knows how much things should cost down in the last best farming.

With a good deal of unemployment in the area, they need to be price conscious, but that should not automatically exclude the ingredient found in plenty in the clams and mussels, but noticeable by its absence in the shopping selection in this sober city—a little bit of bolognia tuna.

Manchester's problems are not unique and the way it is tackling them should be studied carefully by other cities feeling a stiffening of the arteries. Shopping here is varied and excellent, serving the needs of a population which is cosmopolitan.

With a good deal of unemployment in the area, they need to be price conscious, but that should not automatically exclude the ingredient found in plenty in the clubs and pubs, but noticeable by its absence in the shopping selection in this sober city—a little bit of bloomie fun.



Below left: Wool tapestry hanging, fringe cushion and purse all from £9 by Nicolette and Linda Hutson, 7 Holly Bank, 9 Oxford Place, Manchester M17 5SE

"With a bit of push people will come and once they are there they will appreciate what is being offered. Many of them are surprised that they can have things made specially to order these days."

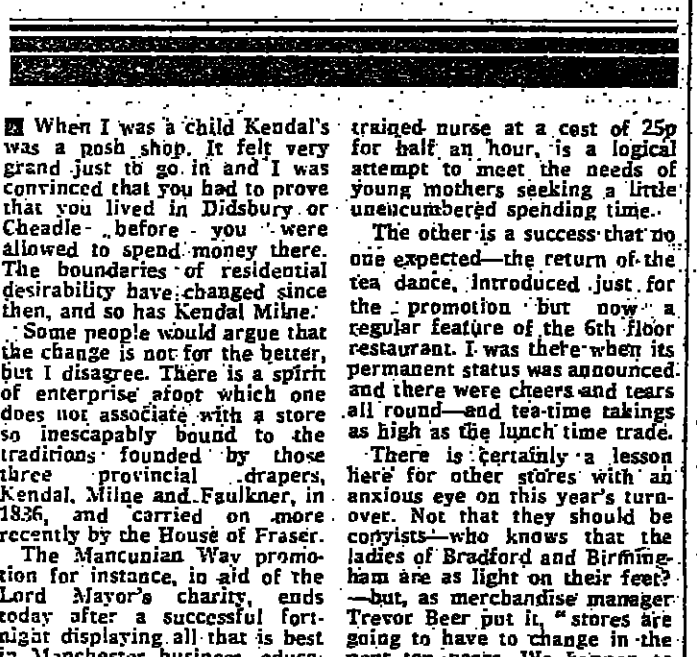
Among the special commissions that can be made in the area are tapestries and wall hangings by one of the North West's leading weavers, Elda Abramson, who runs a series of courses at her studio at 30 Claremont Grove, Didsbury, Manchester M20 8GL. There are workshops and Sunday one-day workshops at £10 each and two-day intensive courses of five classes, each at two-week intervals, for £160.

Two young artists who studied with Elda Abramson and now help her on the large projects she designs for banks and offices are Nicolette and Linda Hutson, who came over from America five years ago, abandoning a career in nursing to find a different kind of satisfaction in the world of interior design.

Their imaginative combination of wool and paper, beads and lace produce fascinating textures and apart from producing a range of cushions and woven purses, they will design hangings specifically to suit individual rooms and the personalities of the people who live in them.

found at Room 41, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester, where Caroline Jubb makes beautiful Liberty print patchwork bedspreads for around £100. She also makes extremely glamorous cushions in pale satins, appliquéd with delicate floral or fruit and tied with ribbons. These are from £15 and can be done in any colour—you could even have a satin kimono made to match for around £75. Given a 'suitable' chaise longue, a couple of Caroline Jubb cushions and a co-ordinated kimono, I am sure that even industrious industrial Manchester could develop languishing.

One of the most interesting stalls there belongs to Renee Franks, who specializes in Victoriana. She has a large selection, from about 57, of the silver brooches which became popular in the late 19th century when silver had become cheap enough for servants to wear. The designs are often charming, if sentimental, and nearly always have personal associations. Flowers had specific meaning and were often used in conjunction with a name, a heart, an anchor, a riding crop.

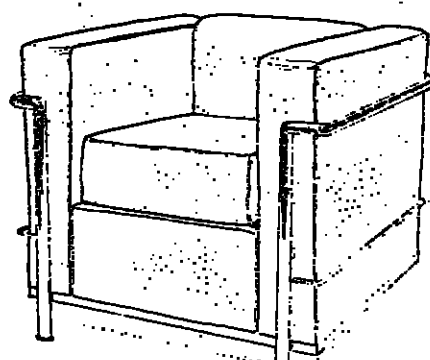



Top: A. Tuck's postcard of the Blackfriars Stamp, £750, from a 1901 Antiques, 40a King Street, Manchester.

Above: Silver-horseshoe brooch, both from a selection at Renee F. King Street West, Manchester.

ability of ribbon plates, for the story that old bormen, when they had taken a drink or two, used to skim them across the ponds; which no doubt have been in the frost in about the same muddy depths.

Prices vary from about £5 upwards, according to the quality of the piercing and the design. The most popular designs can be of fruit and flowers or more usually, landscapes and buildings as many were made as holiday souvenirs and include the words "A Present From . . ." the appropriate town.



times that people want to buy them. We still have a lot to learn about selling."

Mr. Harrods is one of the foremost. His work was commissioned until his death in 1959 and the produced an eagle for Richard. Its twin brought £25,000 at the sale of the porcelain are in the this purple anemone, 5 1/2 in high. Harrods, London.

■ **Chiropractors must do well in Manchester.** "It is a city preoccupied with its feet if the number of shoe shops are a guide. I have never seen so many, each vying with the other to dispel the image firmly held in the south that everyone beyond Northampton wears clogs." "Do we still wear clogs? Do we thump!" said one indignant Mancunian, taking me back several decades with one

chairs based on loose cushions strapped. Le Corbusier's Gran Sessa the structure rather than to his original design, by chrome at S&S from Art and

...a lot of it displayed in the room. "I think you cannot help noticing that although it was designed 20 or 30 years ago, it has an extraordinarily modern look. Our parents were throwing out 60 year old furniture because it looked old-fashioned, perhaps something that still looks so fresh should be more carefully considered—even as productions. You would certainly be hard pressed to find more representative and more beautifully made collection than this one at Art and Design."

When Dawn, Currier, the owner, opened at 5, Chiltern Street, London, W.1, two years ago she was well aware of the difficulties experienced by women who need shoes in sizes 3 1/2 to 10. She tackled herself and found good-looking shoes almost impossible to find. When she went into the business she found out why. All the samples are shown in sizes 3 1/2 to 4 and getting to know what will translate well into a 101 was some doing.

She has now not only perfected their skill but is pioneering a new way of dealing with manufacturers who are first reluctant to supply large sizes. She still has to buy mainly in Italy, Spain and

the appropriate place of footwear in the variety of black, brown, white, blue, green, pink or navy. Both Manchester and London.

ance and her only regret is that she cannot find a pair of shoes that suit her. Prices are from £10 to £35. The shoes are made in England and there is a wide variety of styles, including A.A.A. and A.A.S. as well as B.B. and C.C. Unlike most shoe shops who cater for one type of customer, the shop has a variety of shoes for men, women and children. The shoes are made in England and there is a wide variety of styles, including A.A.A. and A.A.S. as well as B.B. and C.C. Unlike most shoe shops who cater for one type of customer, the shop has a variety of shoes for men, women and children.

"I, Dallas, crossed to this  
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 ing feet.  
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